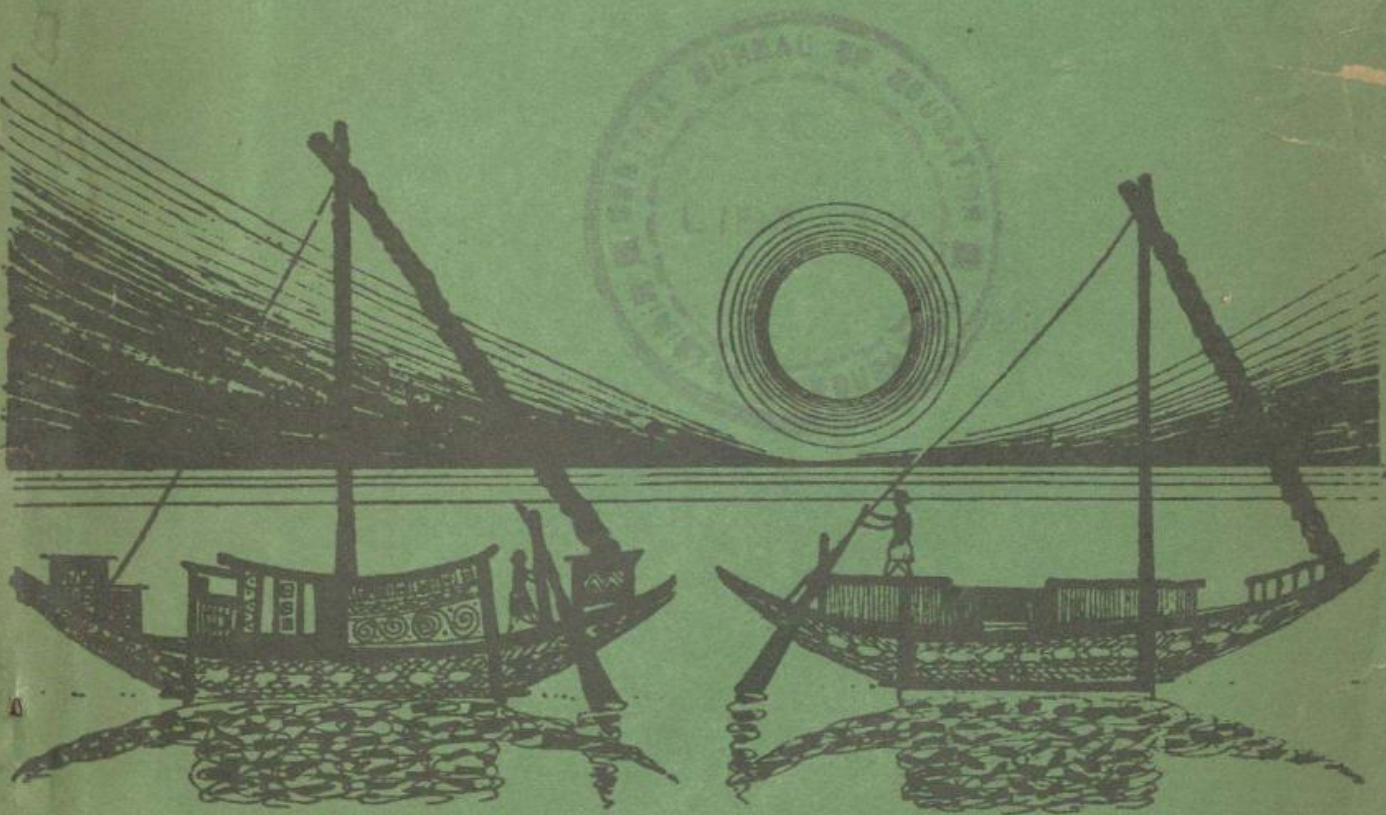


MIDDLE STAGE ENGLISH

BOOK THREE

FOR CLASS VIII



**SIND TEXTBOOK BOARD
HYDERABAD**

PUBLISHED BY
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
KARACHI.

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Published by

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

KARACHI LAHORE

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FOREWORD

Like the other books in this series, this book, in accordance with the recommendations of the Curriculum Committee for Secondary Education, follows the syllabus for English prepared by Mr. Ronald Mackin.

All the new grammatical structures to be taught during the year are presented in Lessons 1 to 15, which make up Part One of the book. It is hoped that this arrangement will enable teachers and pupils to revise very thoroughly, during the second half of the year, the whole range of English taught during the Middle Stage.

Part Two consists of ten reading passages—two poems and eight prose pieces. No new structures are taught in this part but a fair amount of new vocabulary is presented. Its purpose is the revision of grammar and the building of vocabulary. It will also, it is hoped, interest pupils in reading, by providing them with longer passages to read of greater interest than the kind of passages which have to be created for lessons making specific teaching points.

An English-Urdu-Sindhi glossary is provided for Part Two only. This glossary does not give the full definition of a word to be found in a dictionary. It gives only the particular meaning that a word has in the passage where it occurs.

In both the glossary and the word lists at the end of lessons in Part One, it is often indicated that a word, as used in the lesson or passage, is a noun, a verb or some other part of speech. These indications are given only for those words which are commonly used in English as more than one part of speech. They are for the benefit of the teacher rather than the pupil.

In dealing with Part Two, pupils should look up the new words in the glossary before they read a passage in class. This will be useful and easy training for the use of a dictionary in higher classes and it will save the teacher from doing work that pupils can easily do for themselves.

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PART ONE

1757-1758

LESSON ONE

Hullo, boys and girls! This is your first lesson in your new English book. This book is for Class Eight.

You are in Class Eight this term. You were in Class Seven last term. You are now in a new class. You have new books. Perhaps you have a new classroom and perhaps you have a new English teacher.

Ali and Nasima, too, are now in Class Eight. At the end of their year in Class Seven, they took an examination. They both passed the examination. Because they passed the examination, they are both in Class Eight this term.

Ali's friend, Bashir, did not pass the examination. He failed in it. Because he failed in the examination, he is still in Class Seven. He was in Class Seven last term and he is in Class Seven this term, too. He is still in Class Seven. Ali's friend, Aslam, did not fail in the examination. He is not still in Class Seven. He is now in Class Eight because he passed the examination.

Last term Mr. Hamid was Ali and Aslam's teacher but they have a new teacher this term. Their new teacher's name is Mr. Siddiqi. Mr. Hamid is still teaching Class Seven and Bashir is still one of his pupils.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Answer these questions:

1. Are you in Class Seven or Class Eight this term?
2. What is the name of your English teacher?
3. Did Ali fail in or pass the examination at the end of the last term?
4. Why is Bashir still in Class Seven this term?
5. What is the name of Ali and Aslam's new teacher?

* * * * *

There are three brothers in Ali's school—Mushtaq, Zafar and Jafar. Mushtaq is in Class Ten and is fifteen years old. Zafar is in Ali's class, Class Eight, and is thirteen years old. Jafar is in Class Seven and is twelve years old.

Mushtaq is fifteen years old.

Zafar is thirteen years old.

Jafar is twelve years old.

Mushtaq is older than Zafar and he is older than Jafar. Zafar, too, is older than Jafar but he is younger than his other brother, Mushtaq. Jafar is younger than both of his brothers. He is younger than Zafar and he is younger than Mushtaq, too.

Mushtaq is five feet three inches tall.

Zafar is five feet tall.

Jafar is four feet ten inches tall.

Mushtaq is taller than Zafar and he is taller than Jafar. Zafar, too, is taller than Jafar but he is shorter than his other brother, Mushtaq. Jafar is shorter than both his brothers. He is shorter than Zafar and he is shorter than Mushtaq, too.

Mushtaq and Zafar are both older than Jafar. They are both taller than Jafar. Zafar and Jafar are both younger than Mushtaq. They are both shorter than Mushtaq.

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

older than younger than taller than shorter than

1. Mr. Jamil is six feet tall. His friend, Mr. Nawaz, is only five feet tall. Mr. Jamil is——
Mr. Nawaz. Mr. Nawaz is——Mr. Jamil.

2. Ali is fourteen years old and Nasima is thirteen years old. Ali is——Nasima. Nasima is——Ali.
3. The pupils in Class Ten are——the pupils in Class Six.

shorter than longer than

4. Ali's ruler is a foot long. His pencil is six inches long. His ruler is —— his pencil. His pencil is —— his ruler.
5. Mr. Siddiqi has two black pencils and they are six inches long. He has a red pencil and it is only four inches long. The black pencils are —— the red pencil. The red pencil is —— the black pencils.

* * * *

There are four pencils on Mr. Hamid's table. One is black, one is red, one is blue and one is green.

The black pencil is six inches long.

The red pencil is five inches long.

The blue pencil is four inches long.

The green pencil is only three inches long.

The black pencil is longer than the other three pencils. The green pencil is shorter than the other three pencils.

The black pencil is the longest pencil on the table.

Which is the shortest pencil on the table?
The green pencil is the shortest pencil on the table.

* * * *



Look at the picture on the left. There are three books in this picture. The book on the right is

very big and the book on the left is very small. The book in the middle is smaller than the one on the right but it is bigger than the one on the left.

Which is the biggest book in the picture?
The one on the right is the biggest.

Which is the smallest? The one on the left is the smallest.

CONVERSATION

Mr. Siddiqi: Come out to the front, Rashid.
Thank you. You're a big boy! How tall are you?

Rashid: I'm five feet six, Sir.

Mr. Siddiqi: How old are you?

Rashid: I'm fourteen.

Mr. Siddiqi: Is anybody in the class taller than Rashid?

Ahmad: Yes, Sir. I'm taller than he is. I'm five feet seven.

Rashid: He's not taller than I am, Sir.

Mr. Siddiqi: Come out here, Ahmad, and we'll see. Stand by Rashid.....He is taller than you, Rashid. Aslam — which is the taller, Ahmad or Rashid?

Aslam: Ahmad's the taller, Sir.

Mr. Siddiqi: Yes, he is. Is any pupil in the class taller than Ahmad?

Aslam: No, Sir.

Mr. Siddiqi: Who's the tallest pupil in our class?

Aslam: Ahmad's the tallest, Sir.

Mr. Siddiqi: Were you at this school last term, Ahmad?

Ahmad: No, Sir. I was at the Government High School, Sukkur I was living in Sukkur then.

Mr. Siddiqi: Is Sukkur a big city?

Ahmad: Yes, Sir. It's a big city but Karachi is bigger. Lahore is bigger, too.

Mr. Siddiqi: Sukkur is a very hot place, isn't it?

Ahmad: It's very hot in the summer, Sir. In the summer it's one of the hottest places in Pakistan.

Mr. Siddiqi: Zafar—spell 'hottest'.

Zafar: H—O—T—E—S—T.

Mr. Siddiqi: Is that right, Ahmad?

Ahmad: No, Sir. It's wrong. The right spelling is H—O—T—T—E—S—T.

Mr. Siddiqi: Yes. H—O—double T—E—S—T. We spell 'hot' with a single T—with only one T—but we spell 'hotter' and 'hottest' with double T. Zafar—spell 'biggest'.

Zafar: B—I—double G—E—S—T.

Mr. Siddiqi: Is Zafar right this time, Ahmad?

Ahmad: Yes, Sir. He's right this time. We spell 'big' with a single G but we spell 'bigger' and 'biggest' with double G.

Mr. Siddiqi: I'll ask you another question about Sukkur Is it a dry place?

Ahmad: Yes, Sir. It's a dry place. It doesn't have much rain.

Mr. Siddiqi: Is it drier than **Karachi**?

Ahmad: Oh yes, Sir. **Karachi** is a wet place. Sukkur is much drier than

Karachi

Mr. Siddiqi: Aslam—can you spell 'drier'?

Aslam: Yes, Sir. D—R—I—E—R.

Mr. Siddiqi: That's right. We spell 'dry' with a Y but we spell 'drier' with an I.

I can hear the bell. We've come to the end of our English lesson. Put your English books away now. Zafar and Ahmad—go back to your places.

* * * *

'Old', 'young', 'tall', 'long', 'short', 'big', 'small', 'wet' and 'dry' are *adjectives*. These adjectives, and many other adjectives, have three forms—*positive*, *comparative* and *superlative*. We shall give you the three forms of most of the adjectives in Secondary Stage Books One and Two and in the first lesson of this book. LEARN THE SPELLINGS OF THE COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Big	bigger	biggest
black	blacker	blackest
blue	bluer	bluest
brown	browner	brownest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
cold	colder	coldest
cool	cooler	coolest
deep	deeper	deepest
dry	drier	driest
early	earlier	earliest
fat	fatter	fattest

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
fine	finer	finest
full	fuller	fullest
funny	funnier	funniest
green	greener	greenest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
high	higher	highest
hot	hotter	hottest
hungry	hungrier	hungriest
large	larger	largest
late	later	latest
light	lighter	lightest
long	longer	longest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
new	newer	newest
old	older	oldest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
red	redder	reddest
shallow	shallower	shallowest
steep	steeper	steepest
strong	stronger	strongest
thin	thinner	thinnest
thirsty	thirstier	thirstiest
wet	wetter	wettest
white	whiter	whitest
wide	wider	widest

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

conversation	single	still (<i>adverb</i> of
pass (an exami- nation)	double	time)
fail	rain (<i>noun</i>)	spell
wrong	form (<i>noun</i>)	spelling
right (opposite of <i>wrong</i>)	adjective	(which <i>pronoun</i>)
small	positive	than
	comparative	
	superlative	

MODEL SENTENCES

A. *Ali's friend, Bashir, failed in the examination.
Zafar is in Ali's class, Class Eight.*

*There are three brothers in Ali's school—
Mushtaq, Zafar and Jafar.*

B. *Mushtaq is older than Jafar.*

The black pencils are longer than the red pencil.

"I'm taller than he is."

"He's not taller than I am."

"Ahmad's the taller."

Sukkur is much drier than Karachi

C. *The black pencil is the longest pencil on the
table.*

The book on the right is the Biggest.

*Sukkur is one of the hottest places in
Pakistan.*

- D. Which is the biggest book in the picture?
Which is the taller, Ahmad or Rashid?

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives:— *big, fat, hot, red, thin, brown, cool, steep, blue, fine, large, late, wide, dry, early, funny, heavy, hungry, pretty.*

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

Answer these questions:

1. Who is the oldest pupil in your class?
2. Which is the largest city of Pakistan?
3. Is Sukkur larger than **Karachi** or is **Karachi** larger than Sukkur?
4. Which is the higher, Rawalpindi or Murree?
5. Who is the tallest pupil in your class?

* * * * *

LESSON TWO

Ali and his friends were in Class Seven last term. At the end of the term they had an examination. Some of them had good marks for English and some of them had bad marks. Ali had 86 marks out of a hundred. His marks were very good. Aslam had good marks too. He had 84 out of a hundred. Ali's marks were better than Aslam's marks. Aslam's marks were very good but Ali's were better.

Zafar had 30 marks. His marks were bad. Bashir had only 20 marks. His marks were worse than Zafar's. Zafar's marks were bad but Bashir's were worse.

Nobody in the class had better marks for English than Ali. He had the best marks. Nobody had worse marks than Bashir. He had the worst marks. Ali had the best marks for English and Bashir had the worst marks.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

good better best bad worse worst

Ali had 75 marks for Urdu but Aslam had 82.

Ali's marks were — but Aslam's were —. Nobody had better marks than Aslam. He had the — marks in the class.

Zafar had 32 marks for Urdu but Bashir had only 29. Zafar's marks were — but Bashir's were —. Nobody had worse marks than Bashir. He had the — marks in the class.

* * * *

There are many pupils in Class Eight. There are fifty pupils in the class. In Class Seven there are fifty-two pupils. There are more pupils in Class Seven than in Class Eight. In Class Six there are fifty-three pupils. There are more pupils in Class Six than in Class Seven or Class Eight.

Mr. Karim teaches Class Six, Mr. Hamid teaches Class Seven and Mr. Siddiqi teaches Class Eight. Mr. Hamid has more pupils than Mr. Siddiqi and Mr. Karim has more pupils than Mr. Hamid. He has more pupils than Mr. Hamid or Mr. Siddiqi. He has the most pupils. Who has the most pupils? Mr. Karim has the most pupils.

* * * *

Mr. Qureshi is a teacher but he does not teach in a school. He teaches Urdu to foreigners. (A foreigner is a man or woman from another

country—from a *foreign* country). He goes to the foreigners' houses and teaches them Urdu in their homes. He has two friends Mr. Sadiq and Mr. Parvez. They too teach Urdu to foreigners.

Mr. Qureshi has twenty pupils, Mr. Sadiq has thirteen pupils and Mr. Parvez has only nine pupils. Mr. Parvez has not many pupils. He has few pupils. He has fewer pupils than Mr. Sadiq and he has fewer pupils than Mr. Qureshi. He has the fewest pupils.

Mr. Parvez has the fewest pupils and Mr. Qureshi has the most. Mr. Sadiq has fewer pupils than Mr. Qureshi but he has more than Mr. Parvez.

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

many more most few fewer fewest

Mr. Siddiqi's bag is full of books. There are thirty-one books in it. There are — books in his bag. There are not many books in Aslam's bag. There are only three books in it. There are — books in his bag. There are six books in Ali's bag.

Mr. Siddiqi has — books than Ali and he has — books than Aslam. Aslam has — books than Ali and he has — books than Mr. Siddiqi. Aslam has the — books and Mr. Siddiqi has the —. Ali has — books than Mr. Siddiqi but he has — than Aslam.

* * * * *



Look at the picture on the left. In this picture we can see a large bottle, a jug and a glass. There is a lot of water in the bottle. There is not much water in the glass. There is little water in the glass. (We can say, "There is not much water in the glass," or "There is little water in the glass.")

There is more water in the jug than in the glass and there is more water in the bottle than in the jug. There is most water in the bottle. The bottle has the most water in it.

There is less water in the glass than in the jug and there is less water in the jug than in the bottle. There is least water in the glass. The glass has the least water in it.

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

more most less least



In the picture on the left there is a bowl, a plate and a saucer. There is a lot of rice in the bowl but there

is not much rice in the saucer.

There is — rice on the plate than in the saucer
and there is — rice in the bowl than on the plate.
There is — rice in the bowl. The bowl has the
— rice in it.

There is — rice on the plate than in the bowl
and there is — rice in the saucer than on the plate.
There is — rice in the saucer. The saucer has the
— rice in it.

* * * * *

One day last week Ali went to a shop and
bought three exercise books, a textbook, a ruler
and a pencil.

First the shop-keeper gave him the textbook,
the ruler and the pencil. Then Ali pointed at
some exercise books and asked, "How much do
those exercise books cost?"

"A large exercise book costs seventy-five
paisa" answered the shop-keeper. "A small
one costs only eighteen paisa."

"I'll have one large one and two small ones,
please," said Ali. He took the three exercise books
from the shop-keeper and said, "How much shall I
pay you for all these things?"

The shop-keeper said, "Please show me the
textbook. I don't know its price. . . . Ah—here
it is.



The shop-keeper is looking at the cover of the book. Its price is on the cover. It costs two rupees.

Its price is on the cover. It costs two rupees."

"That's a high price," said Ali.

"It's a big book," answered the shop-keeper. He wrote the prices of all the things on a piece of paper and said, "The text-book costs two rupees,

the pencil twenty-five paisa, the ruler thirteen paisa the two small exercise-books thirty-six paisa and the large one seventy-five paisa. Please pay me three rupees and forty-nine paisa."

Ali looked at the figures on the piece of paper and said, "That's right." He gave the shop-keeper a five-rupee note. The shop-keeper gave him back one rupee and fifty-one paisa and said, "Here is your change."

Ali looked at his change. He had a one-rupee note and two coins. One coin was a paisa and the other was a fifty-paisa piece. He counted the change, put it in his pocket and said, "Thank you. That's right."

Ali put the things in his bag and went home.

CONVERSATION

Ali: You gave me some money this morning.

Mrs. Jamil: Yes, I did. I gave you five rupees. How much did you spend?

Ali: I spent three rupees forty-nine paisa. Here is your change—one rupee fifty-one paisa.

Mrs. Jamil: Thank you. What did you buy?

Ali: I bought this textbook. It cost two rupees. I bought these three exercise-books. The large one cost seventy-five paisa.

Mrs. Jamil: That's expensive.

Ali: It is expensive but it's a very good exercise-book. It's very big and it has a good strong cover. I paid only thirty-six paisa for these two small exercise-books.

Mrs. Jamil: They were cheap.

Ali: The ruler was cheap, too. It cost only thirteen paisa. It was cheaper than the pencil. The pencil cost twenty-five paisa.

* * * *

Read these sentences and then do the exercises:

COST

The shop-keeper said, "This large exercise-book *costs* seventy-five paisa but these two small

exercise-books *cost* only thirty-six paisa."

Mr. Jamil went to a shop and bought a shirt. He went to another shop and bought a pair of shoes. The shirt *cost* twenty rupees and the shoes *cost* thirty.



tyre



battery

Mr. Jamil has bought four new tyres and a new battery for his car this month. The tyres have *cost* him four hundred and eighty rupees. The battery has *cost* him a hundred and seventy-nine rupees. His car has *cost* him a lot of money this month. A car is an expensive thing.

PAY

We *pay* for our newspapers every month. Mr. Afzal *pays* for his newspapers every week.

"When did you *pay* the milkman?" "I *paid* him yesterday."

"Have you *paid* for last month's newspapers?"
"Yes. I have, but I haven't *paid* for this month's."

SPEND

We *spend* five rupees a week on milk.



cigarettes

This foolish man *spends* twenty rupees a month on cigarettes.

Mrs. Jamil gave Ali five rupees and he *spent* three rupees and forty-nine paisa.

“How much money have you *spent* today?”
“I haven’t *spent* any money. I still have five rupees in my pocket.”

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

cost *costs*

1. How much did that camera — you?
2. “What does this pen — ?” “It — eight rupees.”
3. Their new house has — them a lot of money.

4. I bought this book yesterday. It — three rupees.

5. My uncle will fly to Lahore next week. It will — him a lot of money.

pay pays paid

6. What did you — for that camera?

7. “When does the office — you”? “It — me on the last day of every month.”

8. “What did you — the milkman?” “I — him twenty rupees.”

9. “Have you — for your new book?” “Yes, I — Mr. Hashim three rupees for it yesterday.”

10. I shall — for the newspapers at the end of this week.

spend spends spent

11. “Does he — much money on books?”
“Yes, he — a lot of money on books.”

12. How much did you — on your holiday?

13. “Did you — all the money in your pocket?”
“Yes, I — it all.”

14. Mr. Jamil has — a lot of money on his car this month.

15. I have four rupees in my pocket but I shall not — it all.

* * * * * *

NEW WORDS

better	price	foreign
best	rupee	foreigner
worse	paisa	home (<i>noun</i>)
worst	money	milkman
more	change (<i>noun</i> —	cigarette
most	money)	battery
few	cheap	tyre
fewer	expensive	cover (<i>noun</i>)
fewest	note (<i>noun</i> —	textbook
less	money)	exercise-book
least	coin	
pay	mark (<i>noun</i> —for	How much...?
cost (<i>verb</i>)	an examination)	one day
spend		

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. Zafar had *better* marks *than* Bashir but he had *worse* marks *than* Aslam. Aslam had *the best* marks and Bashir had *the worst*.
- B. Mr. Sadiq has *fewer* pupils *than* Mr. Qureshi but he has *more than* Mr. Parvez. Mr. Parvez has *the fewest* pupils and Mr. Qureshi has *the most*.
- C. There is *more* water in the jug *than* in the glass, but it has *less* water in it *than* the bottle.

There is *most* water in the bottle and *least* water in the glass.

D. *How much* does this book cost?

E. Mr. Jamil's car has *cost him a lot of money* this month.

F. He *spends* a lot of money *on* books.

G. What did he *pay for* that bicycle?

* * * * *

LESSON THREE

Ali goes to a boy school and Nasima goes to a girls' school. The teachers at Ali's school are men and the teachers at Nasima's school are women. Ali's school has a headmaster but Nasima's school has a headmistress. The name of Nasima's headmistress is Mrs. Husain. Her English teacher's name is Miss Rizvi.

One morning Miss Rizvi did not come to school because she was ill. Because Miss Rizvi was absent, the headmistress taught Nasima's class that morning. She gave them their English lesson that morning.

She was speaking to the girls about places in Pakistan. She said, "Have any of you been to the Murree Hills?" Nasima put her hand up.

CONVERSATION

Headmistress: Yes, Nasima. Where have you been in the Murree Hills?

Nasima: I've been to Murree and Nathiagali, Miss.

Headmistress: Nasima—please don't call me 'Miss'. Call me Mrs. Husain. Now tell us something about these places. What is Murree like?

Nasima: It's a beautiful place, Mrs. Husain. It's very high, and the hills and mountains around the town are very beautiful.

Headmistress: What is Nathiagali like?

Nasima: It's a much smaller town than Murree. It's higher, too. It's more beautiful. Murree is a beautiful place but Nathiagali's more beautiful.

Headmistress: You're right, Nasima. I've been to both places. Both are beautiful but Nathiagali is the more beautiful place. Yasmin—why have you put your hand up?

Yasmin: Please, Mrs. Husain, why do you say 'more beautiful'? Why don't you say 'beautiful'?

Headmistress: Oh—we can't say that, Yasmin! It's not an English word. It's a very bad piece of English. But you've asked me a very good question. I'll answer it for you. Look at the blackboard, everybody. Mariam—what have I written on the blackboard?

small—one syllable pret-ty—two syllables beau-ti-ful—three syllables
--

Mariam: You've written three words—'small', 'pretty' and 'beautiful'.

Mrs. Husain: What do we call these words?

Mariam: We call them adjectives.

Mrs. Husain: Good! That's the right answer. We call these words adjectives. The last adjective of the three—'beautiful'—is a long word. It has three syllables. The first adjective—'small'—is a short word. It has only one syllable. The word in the middle—'pretty'—has two syllables. Now I'm writing three other adjectives on the black-board. Shamim—what have I written?

Shamim: You've written 'cheap', 'narrow' and 'expensive'.

Mrs. Husain: How many syllables are there in 'expensive'?

Shamim: There are three syllables in it.

Mrs. Husain: In 'narrow'?

Shamim: Two.

Mrs. Husain: And in 'cheap'?

Shamim: One.

Mrs. Husain: Nasima—what are the comparative and the superlative forms of 'cheap'?

Nasima: 'Cheaper' and 'cheapest'.

Mrs. Husain: And of 'beautiful'?

Nasima: 'More beautiful' and 'most beautiful'.

Mrs. Husain: Yes. We never put E—R or E—S—T at the end of adjectives with three syllables. We always put 'more' or 'most' in front of them. But we never put 'more' or 'most' in front of 'small', 'cheap' or any adjective with only one syllable.

Shamim—what are the comparative and the superlative forms of 'pretty' and 'narrow'?

Shamim: 'Prettier', 'prettiest', 'narrower' and 'narrowest'.

Mrs. Husain: You are right, Shamim, but we can say 'more pretty', 'most pretty', 'more narrow' and 'most narrow'. We usually say 'prettier', 'prettiest', 'narrower' and 'narrowest' but people sometimes put 'more' and 'most' in front of these adjectives and other adjectives with two syllables. We don't usually do this, but it isn't wrong. Have you learnt the word 'foolish'?

Shamim: Yes, Mrs. Husain, we have.

Mrs. Husain: This adjective has two syllables but we never put E—R or E—S—T at the end of it. We always say 'more foolish' or 'most foolish'.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives:

deep, narrow, beautiful, high, heavy, expensive, light, long, shallow, foolish.

* * * *



What is the difference between these two books? One book is old and the other is new.



What is the difference between these two pencils? One is short and the other is long.



What is the difference between these two glasses? One is full of water and the other is empty.

Mr. Jamil's car is blue and it has two doors.
Mr. Sadiq's car is brown and it has four doors.
Mr. Sheikh's car is blue and it has four doors.

What colour is Mr. Jamil's car? It is blue.

What colour is Mr. Sadiq's car? It is brown.

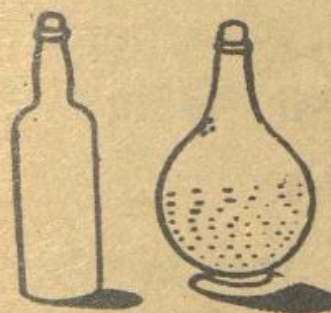
What colour is Mr. Sheikh's car? It is blue.

Mr. Sadiq's car is different from Mr. Jamil's.
How is it different? It is a different colour and it has more doors than Mr. Jamil's car.

Mr. Sheikh's car is the same colour as Mr. Jamil's. Both cars are blue. The two cars are the same colour. Mr. Sheikh's car is blue, too, but it is different from Mr. Jamil's car. How is it different? It has four doors and Mr. Jamil's car has only two doors.



The two bottles in the picture on the left are different. The bottle on the right is different from the one on the left. It is smaller than the one on the left. It is the same shape as the one on the left but it is a different size. It is smaller.



The two bottles in this picture are different, too. The bottle on the right is a different shape from the one on the left. It is the same size as the one on the left but it is a different shape.



These two bottles are not different. They are the same. The bottle on the right is the same size as the one on the left and it is the same shape. The two bottles are the same.

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

between as from

1. What is the difference — your bicycle and your brother's?
2. How is his bicycle different — yours?
3. Your bag is the same — mine.
4. Our new books are a different colour — our old ones.
5. Is the other room the same size — this one?
6. What is the difference — your new house and your old one?
7. The blackboard in this room is a different shape — the blackboard in our classroom.
8. His hat is the same colour — Mr. Sadiq's.
9. My egg is the same size — yours.
10. This box is a different shape — that box but it is the same size — all the other boxes.

* * * *

Zafar is five feet tall and Yaqub is five feet tall. * Yaqub is the same height as Zafar. Yaqub is as tall as Zafar.

Mr. Parvez weighs a hundred and thirty pounds and Mr. Qureshi weighs a hundred and

thirty pounds, too. Mr. Qureshi is the same weight as Mr. Parvez. He is as heavy as Mr. Parvez.

There are two bags of rice in Mrs. Jamil's kitchen. One is big and the other is small. The big bag weighs eight seers and the small bag weighs two seers. The small bag is not the same weight as the big one. It is not so heavy as the big one.



There are two bottles of milk in the picture on the left. Both are full and they are the same shape and size. There is as much milk in one bottle as in the other.

There are two bags of sugar in Mrs. Jamil's kitchen. There is half-a-seer of sugar in one bag and half-a-seer in the other. There is as much sugar in one bag as in the other.

Ali has three rupees and Aslam has three rupees, too. Aslam has as much money as Ali.

There are three books on Ali's desk and there are three books on Aslam's desk. There are as many books on Ali's desk as on Aslam's.

Ali has four pencils and Aslam has four pencils, too. Aslam has as many pencil as Ali.

There are two bottles of milk in Mrs. Jamil's kitchen. Both are full. One bottle is large and

the other is small. There is not so much milk in the small bottle as in the large one.

Mrs. Jamil has a seer of sugar and Mrs. Sadiq has only half-a-seer. Mrs. Sadiq has not so much sugar as Mrs. Jamil.

Ali has three rupees and Zafar has only fifty paisa. Zafar has not so much money as Ali.

There are two exercise-books on Ali's desk and forty on Mr. Siddiqi's table. There are not so many exercise-books on Ali's desk as on Mr. Siddiqi's table.

Zafar has two pencils and Mr. Siddiqi has five. Zafar has not so many pencils as Mr. Siddiqi.

* * * *

EXERCISE C

as as much as many so much so many

1. Zafar and Yaqub are both five feet tall. Yaqub is — tall — Zafar.
2. Ali ate four mangoes, Aslam ate four mangoes and Nasima ate two mangoes. Aslam ate — — mangoes — Ali. Nasima did not eat — — mangoes — her brother.
3. Ali drank two cups of milk, Aslam drank two cups of milk and Nasima drank only one cup.

Aslam drank — — milk — Ali. Nasima did not drink — — milk — her brother.

4. Ali's new bicycle was the same price as Aslam's. His bicycle was — expensive — Aslam's.
5. Mr. Bashir has a hundred rupees, Mr. Husain has a hundred rupees and Mr. Raza has three hundred rupees. Mr. Bashir has — — money as Mr. Husain but he has not — — money — Mr. Raza.

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

headmistress	shape	call (<i>verb</i>)
syllable	size	like (<i>preposition</i>)
difference	height	around (<i>preposi-</i>
different	weight	<i>tion</i>)
same	weigh	as
colour (<i>noun</i>)	seer (weight)	so

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. *I have been to Murree and Nathiagali.*
- B. *What is Nathiagali like?*
- C. *Call me Mrs. Husain.*
We call these words adjectives.

- D. Murree is a beautiful place but Nathiagali is *more beautiful*. Nathiagali is one of the *most beautiful* places in the Murree Hills.
- E. *What is the difference between these two books?*
- F. Mr. Sadiq's car is *different from* Mr. Jamil's.
- G. *What colour is Mr. Sadiq's Car?*
- H. His car is *the same colour as* mine.
Yaquub is *the same height as* Zafar.
- I. Mr. Qureshi is *as heavy as* Mr. Parvez.
- J. Aslam has *as much money as* Ali.
- K. Aslam has *as many pencils as* Ali.
- L. Nasima did *not drink so much milk as* Ali.
- M. Nasima did *not eat so many mangoes as* her brother.

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

more most

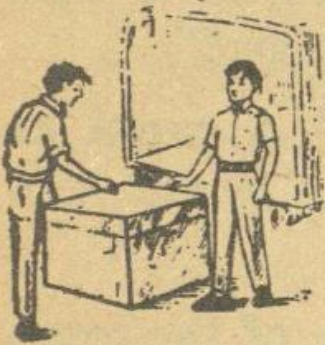
1. My camera is — expensive than yours.
2. He showed me the — expensive camera in the shop.
3. The red flower is — beautiful than the white.
4. That is the — beautiful flower in your garden.
5. Nina is — foolish than Farida. She is the — foolish girl in the class.

* * * * *

LESSON FOUR



The two men in the picture are lifting a large box from the ground onto the back of a lorry. The driver of the lorry is lifting the box and another man is helping him.



The two men are looking at another box. It is a very large box. They cannot lift it because it is too heavy. It is too heavy and the two men cannot lift it.



The other men have come to the lorry and are helping them. The four men are lifting the box. It is not too heavy now. Four men can lift it.



The two men in this picture cannot carry the big desk through the doorway. The desk is too wide and the doorway is too narrow.

Mr. Jamil had a big desk in his office and a small desk at home. He often works at home in the evening. One evening he brought a lot of papers home from the office and put them on his desk. He said, "I can't work at this desk. It's too small. I'll sell this desk and buy a larger one."

He sold the small desk and brought a larger one. A lorry came to the house with the new desk. Two men took it off the lorry and carried it into the house through the front door. They put it down on the floor and one of them said to Mr. Jamil, "In which room shall we put it, Sir?"

Mr. Jamil pointed at the door of a room at the back of the house and said, "Please put it in that room."

They carried the desk to the door of the room and opened the door. They looked at the desk and looked at the door. One of them said, "We can't carry it through here, Sir. The doorway is too narrow."

Mr. Jamil went into the room and looked at another door. This other door was between the room and the garden. It was a much wider door. He said, "This door is wide enough. It's wider than the desk. Take the desk outside again. Carry it through the garden to this door at the back of the house. You can bring it inside through this door. The doorway's wide enough."

The men took the desk outside again and brought it into the room through the door between the room and the garden. The doorway was wider than the desk. It was wide enough. They put the desk by a window. "That's the right place," said Mr. Jamil.

Mr. Jamil put his papers in the new desk and said, "This is a much better desk than my old one. The old one wasn't large enough."

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

too enough

1. "I can't lift this bag. It's — heavy."
2. Fifty people cannot sit in that room. It is not large —.
3. "You can put your books in my bag. It's big —."
4. He did not buy the car because it was — expensive.
5. Big lorries cannot go there. The road is not wide —.

* * * * *



Aslam is carrying too many books

picked them all up. He picked up too many books. Mr. Siddiqi said, "You are carrying too many books. They will fall. Put them back on the table."

Mr. Siddiqi was too late. Aslam was carrying too many books. Most of them fell from his arms onto the floor.

* * * *

Zafar likes mangoes very much. He ate too many mangoes yesterday and he is ill today. Why is he ill today? He is ill because he ate too many mangoes yesterday.

* * * *

Mr. Jamil and his family were at home. They were sitting around the table and having their dinner. What were they having for dinner? They were having curry and rice for dinner.

Ali put a lot of rice on his plate and gave the bowl to Nasima. There was not much rice in the bowl for her. She said, "Mummy! Look at all that rice on Ali's plate! He has taken too much rice. There is not enough rice in the bowl for me."

Mrs. Jamil looked at Ali's plate and said, "Ali, you've taken too much rice. Put some of it back in the bowl and give it to Nasima."

There was too much rice on Ali's plate. He put some of it back in the bowl and gave it to Nasima. "Have you enough rice now?" asked Mrs. Jamil.

"Yes, thank you," answered Nasima. "I have enough rice now."

After their curry and rice they had some fruit. Mrs. Jamil put a bowl of fruit on the table. It had oranges, apples and mangoes in it. Nasima likes mangoes. She took two mangoes from the bowl. Ali looked at the bowl and said, "Nasima has taken too many mangoes. There is only one mango in the bowl for me."

"There are enough mangoes for everybody," said Mrs. Jamil. "There are some in a basket in the kitchen. Go and get another one from the kitchen."

There were a lot of mangoes in the basket. There were enough mangoes for everybody.

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

much many enough

1. "I can't buy that book. I haven't — money."
2. There are too — people on that bus.
3. "You've given me too — rice. I can't eat it all."
4. He brought another chair into the room because there were not — chairs for all the people.
5. There were not — desks for all the pupils.

* * * *

CONVERSATION

Ali: My pen is dry. There's no ink in it. Is there any ink in that bottle by your books?

Nasima: There's a little ink in the bottle. There isn't much but it's enough to fill your pen. Here it is.

Ali: Thank you. You're right. There's only a little ink in the bottle but it's enough to fill my pen.....Here's the bottle. I've filled my pen but there's still a little ink in it.

I've come to the last page of this book. I'll buy another large exercise-book tomorrow.

Nasima: Those large exercise-books are expensive. Have you enough money?

Ali: I have a little money. It's not much but it's enough to buy a new exercise-book.

I've filled this exercise book. Can you give me one or two pieces of paper?

Nasima: I have a few pieces of paper. I haven't many but you can have one or two of them.

Ali: Thank you.

Nasima: Did all the boys in your class pass the examination at the end of last term?

Ali: No. A few boys failed. Bashir and three or four others failed in the examination.

Nasima: A few girls in my class failed too. Most of us passed but a few girls failed.

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

a little a few

1. There are — — apples in this basket. The children can have them.
2. "Is there any milk in that jug?" "There's — — milk in it. There's enough to fill your glass."
3. Aslam went to school early yesterday but ———boys were there when he arrived.

4. Some of the boys had no pencils but there were — — pencils in Mr. Siddiqi's cupboard and he gave these to the boys.
5. Zafar had — — money. It was enough to buy a pencil and a cheap ruler.
6. — — people were waiting outside when the shopkeeper opened the door of his shop.
7. There are only — — cakes on the plate but they will be enough for the two children.
8. Please pour — — water into Farida's glass.
9. He had — — small coins in his pocket and he gave them to the children.
10. "Is there — — rice in that bowl? I'm still hungry."

* . * * * *

NEW WORDS

lorry (lorries)	lift (<i>verb</i>)	onto
doorway	help (<i>verb</i>)	enough
dinner	pick up	
fruit	fill	

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. They cannot lift the box because it is *too heavy*. Zafar is ill because he has eaten *too many* mangoes.
- Nasima was angry because Ali took *too much* rice.

B. Mr. Jamil bought a new desk because his old one was not *large enough*.

There was not *enough rice* in the bowl for Nasima.

There were *enough mangoes* for everybody.

There was *enough ink* in the bottle *to fill* Ali's pen.

He had not much money but it was *enough to buy* a new exercise-book.

C. There was only *a little ink* in the bottle but it was enough to fill Ali's pen.

There were *a few cakes* on the plate and they were enough for the two children.

D. Aslam was carrying too many books and *most of them* fell from his arms onto the floor.

There was too much rice on Ali's plate and he put *some of it* back into the bowl.

Most of us passed the examination but a few pupils failed.

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

Write ten sentences with these phrases in them:

(1) too young, (2) too much, (3) too many, (4) old enough, (5) enough milk, (6) enough books, (7) a little, (8) a few, (9) some of them, (10) most of them.

LESSON FIVE

A test is a little examination. Mr. Siddiqi gives his boys a short test in English at the end of every week. How often do they have an English test? They have one once a week. There are two terms in a year and they have an examination at the end of each term. They have a third examination in March. How often do they have an examination? They have an examination three times a year. They have one at the end of each term and a third in March.

Mr. Siddiqi does not give his boys a big examination at the end of each week. He only gives them a short test. Last Saturday morning, at the beginning of the English lesson, he said, "We shall have our test now. Ahmad, there's some paper in my cupboard. Get it from the cupboard and give a piece of paper to each boy in the class."

"Will one piece of paper be enough for each boy?" asked Ahmad.

"Oh yes," answered Mr. Siddiqi. "It will be a short test. One piece of paper for each boy will be enough."

Ahmad went round the class and gave each pupil a piece of paper and sat down at his desk. All the pupils had a piece of paper each.

“Have you each a piece of paper?” asked Mr. Siddiqi. The boys had a piece of paper each and they all answered, “Yes, Sir”.

“Good!” said Mr. Siddiqi. “Are you all ready?”

“Yes, Sir”, answered all the boys.

“I shall ask you ten questions,” said Mr. Siddiqi, “and you will write the answers to these questions. I shall tell you the number of each question. Write the number of the question in front of each of your answers. Now write your names at the top of your papers.”

Zafar put his hand up.

“Yes, Zafar. What do you want?”

“My pen’s dry, Sir. I want some ink,” said Zafar.

“Why don’t you fill your pen before the beginning of the lesson?” said Mr. Siddiqi. “Can anybody give him some ink?”

Ahmad gave Zafar his bottle of ink and Zafar filled his pen from it.

“Are you all ready now?” asked Mr. Siddiqi. All the boys were ready this time. Nobody wanted

any paper or ink. Mr. Siddiqi asked his first question and the boys wrote their answers.

Here are Mr. Siddiqi's questions:

1. *How often do you have an English lesson?*
2. *How often do you have examination?*
3. *How old are you?*
4. *How often do you have your birthday?*
5. *Are you old enough to drive a car?*
6. *Are you strong enough to carry your desk from one side of the room to the other?*
7. *Are the pupils in your class older or younger than the pupils in Class Six?*
8. *Did you pass or fail in your last examination?*
9. *Did most of your friends pass or fail in the last examination?*
10. *Have you enough money to give all the pupils in your class ten rupees each?*

All the boys laughed when Mr. Siddiqi asked that last question.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Give your answer to each of Mr. Siddiqi's ten questions. Answer each question in a sentence.

Do not answer the questions in single words or phrases.

* * * *

Ahmad went round the class and the boys gave him their papers. He took them to Mr. Siddiqi. Mr. Siddiqi said, "I shan't mark your papers now. I'll take them home and mark them at home. I'll give them back to you on Monday." He put all the papers in his bag.

He said to the class, "Do you like tests?"

"No, Sir," said all the boys.

"Do you like stories?"

"Yes, Sir," they all answered.

"Good! I've given you a test and now I'll tell you a story."

Here is Mr. Siddiqi's story:

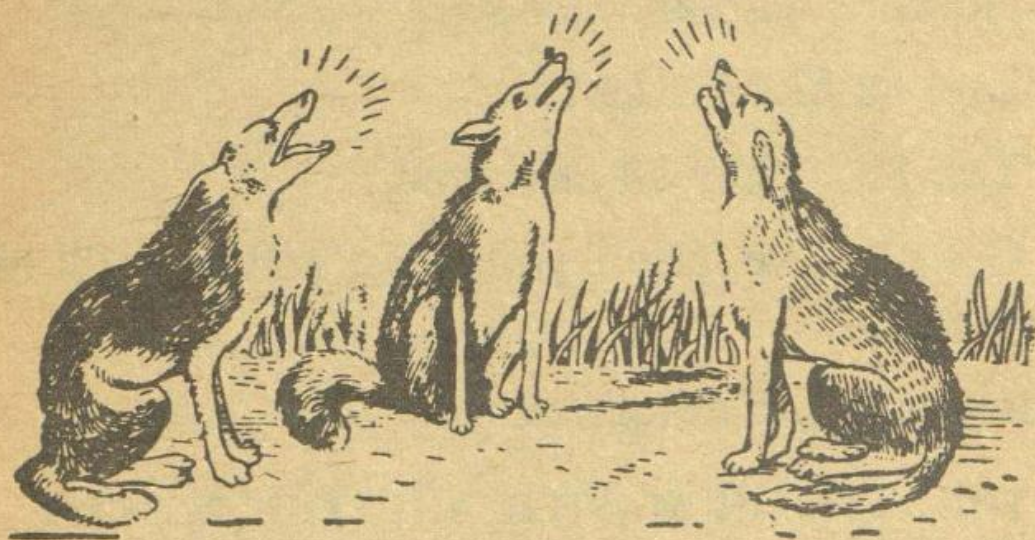
THE FOOLISH MASTER AND THE WICKED SERVANT

There was once a very rich man. He had a lot of money, a large house and many servants. He was rich. (People with a lot of money are *rich*. People with little money are *poor*). He had a large farm in the country but he lived in a

town. He got a lot of money from this farm but he did not visit it very often. He visited it only once or twice a year.

Once he visited his farm in the winter. On his first evening at the farm it was very cold and one of his servants lit a fire for him. This servant was a very clever man. His master was a foolish man. He was rich but he was foolish.

The rich man was sitting by the warm fire when he heard a noise. This noise came from a lot of jackals outside. They were howling.



The jackals were howling

“What’s that noise?” asked the rich man. The servant answered, “It’s the noise of the jackals. They are sitting outside and howling.”

“I don’t like this noise,” said the rich man. “Do they often come here and howl?”

"No," said the servant. "They have never done this before. They have come here because you are here. You are their master. They are speaking to you."

"What are they saying? What do they want?" asked the foolish rich man.

"I'll go outside and ask them," said the servant. He went out of the room, waited for a short time and came back again.

"What do they want?" asked his master.

"They are feeling cold. They want warm blankets. They want blankets from you because you are their master."

"I haven't enough blankets for them. I have only three blankets and they are on my bed. Go outside and tell them that."

The servant went away and came back after a short time. The jackals were still howling.

"What are they saying now?" asked the rich man. His servant answered, "They are saying, 'Please give us some money for blankets. We shall go to the shops with the money and buy a warm blanket each'."

"How many jackals are there outside?"

"There are fifty jackals outside, Sir."

"Will a hundred rupees be enough to buy them a blanket each?"

"Yes, Sir. A hundred rupees will be enough."

"Will they go away when they get the money?"

"Oh yes, Sir. They'll go away when they get the money."

The rich man gave a hundred rupees to the servant. The servant went out with the hundred rupees in his hand. When he was outside, he put the money in his pocket. He threw stones at the jackals and they all ran away. He came back into the house.

"The noise has stopped," said his master. "Have they gone away?"

"Yes, Sir. They took the money, said 'Thank you very much' and went away. They are going to the shops in the town with the money for their new blankets."

The next night the jackals came again when the rich man was in bed. They came around the house and howled. The rich man called his servant and said, "Those jackals are here again. What a noise! I can't sleep because there is too much noise. Why have they come back tonight and why are they howling?"

"I'll go outside and ask them, Sir."

The servant went out of the room, waited for a short time and came back again. "What do they want this time?" asked his master.

"They want food, Sir. They are very hungry. They are not cold, because they have a warm blanket each, but they are still hungry. They are asking you for food because you are their master."

"What can I give them?"

"We have a lot of rice on the farm, Sir."

"Do jackals eat rice?"

"Oh yes, Sir. Jackals like rice very much."

"Will ten bags of rice be enough for them?"

"Twenty bags will be better, Sir. Twenty bags will be enough."

"Will they go away, and will this noise stop, when they get the rice?"

"Oh yes, Sir. They'll go away when they get the rice."

"Give them twenty bags of my rice."

The servant went and called his wife and sons. They took twenty bags of the rich man's rice and carried it to their house. They hid it in a back

room. Then they threw stones at the jackals and the jackals ran away. The servant went back to his master. His master said, "The noise has stopped. Have they gone away?"

"Yes, Sir. They took the rice, said 'Thank you very much' and went away. They are carrying the bags of rice to their homes."

"Now I can sleep because the noise has stopped. Good night—and thank you very much".

The jackals did not come back that night and the rich man slept until the next morning. He said to his servant in the morning, "I shall go home tomorrow. I shall sleep here again tonight. Will those jackals come again tonight and ask me for anything?"

"No, Sir. You've given them food and blankets. They won't ask you for anything tonight."

That night the servant was in his master's room when they heard the noise of the jackals again. They were howling around the house. "Listen to that noise!" said the rich man. "Those jackals are here again. I've given them food and blankets. What do they want this time?"

"I'll go and speak to them, Sir."

The servant went outside. He threw stones at the jackals and they all ran away. When he came back, his master asked, "What did they want?"

"They didn't want anything, Sir. They were only saying, 'Thank you'."

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

Answer these questions:

1. Have poor people little money or a lot of money?
2. Where did the rich man live?
3. How often did he visit his farm in the country?
4. Why did his servant light a fire on his first evening at the farm?
5. What were the jackals doing when the rich man heard them?
6. How much money did the rich man give his servant for blankets for the jackals?
7. What did his wicked servant do with the money?
8. Why did the jackals go away?
9. How many nights did the rich man stay on his farm?

10. Where was he when the jackals came back on the second night?
11. How many bags of rice did he give his servant for the jackals?
12. Who carried the rice away?
13. Where did they hide it?
14. What did they do to the jackals?
15. How many times did the jackals come to the farm when the rich man was there?

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

Read these four sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) "You can't play in the baby's room because he's *sleeping*."
- (b) My brother and I *sleep* in this bedroom.
- (c) He *slept* in the front room when he was here before.
- (d) This is a new bed and nobody has *slept* in it before.

sleep sleeps sleeping slept

1. Was the baby — when you went into the bedroom?

2. My grandfather is an old man and he usually
— in the afternoon.
3. He — in this bedroom when he stayed with
us last year.
4. Have you — in this room before?
5. Did you — on the verandah last night?

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

test (<i>noun</i>)	poor	slept
farm	wicked	round
jackal	warm (<i>adjective</i>)	(<i>preposition</i>)
blanket	want	until
master	visit (<i>verb</i>)	each
bedroom	howl (<i>verb</i>)	tonight
noise	mark (<i>verb</i>)	How often...?
rich	sleep (<i>verb</i>)	

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. *How often* do the pupils have an examination?
- B. There are two terms in a year and they have
an examination at the end of *each term*.

Give a piece of paper to *each boy* in the class.
All the pupils had a piece of paper *each*.

Have *you each* a piece of paper?

Write the number of the question in front of
each of your answers.

C. *What do you want?*

Zafar wanted some ink.

*They want blankets from you because you are
their master.*

D. *What did the wicked servant do with the
money?*

What did his wife and sons do to the jackals?

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

What are the comparative and the superlative
forms of the adjectives 'rich', 'poor' and 'warm'?

* * * * *

EXERCISE E

Write ten sentences with these words or
phrases in them:

(1) How often ..?, (2) to each pupil, (3) a
book each, (4) They....each *or* They each,
(5) Each *or* Each of, (6) wants, (7) want, (8)
wanted, (9) visited, (10) until.

* * * * *

POETRY

Learn this little poem.

The pigeon said, "Coo!
What shall I do?
I've not enough food
For a family of two."



"Foolish bird!" said the hen,
"My family's ten,
And we all live
Like gentlemen."



* * * * *

LESSON SIX



What is this man doing?
He is making something.
What is he making? He is
making a box. He is put-
ting pieces of wood together

and hitting nails into them with a hammer. He is
holding the hammer in his right hand and hitting
the nails with it. He is making a box.



What is this lady doing?
She is making something,
too. She is making tea.
She is pouring hot water
from a kettle into the tea-
pot. She has put dry tea in

the teapot and she is pouring hot water on it now.
She is making tea.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) Don't *make* a noise. The baby is sleeping.
- (b) Shall I *make* a cup of tea for you?

- (c) Nasima is *making* a cover for her new book.
- (d) Your cook has *made* a very good cake.
- (e) The jackals come around the farm at night and *make* a noise.

made makes making made

1. They have a good cook. He — very good cakes.
2. "I've — your tea. Please come and drink it."
3. Did your wife — these cakes?
4. Who is — that noise outside?
5. When we arrived, my aunt — some tea for us.

* * * * * *

EXERCISE B

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) "Don't *hit* that nail with a piece of wood. *Hit* it with a hammer."
- (b) He *hits* the nails into the wood with a hammer when he makes a box.
- (c) That child is *hitting* an old box with a stick and making a lot of noise.
- (d) The little boy is crying because he has *hit* his hand with the hammer.
- (e) Some large stones fell down the side of the mountain and one of them *hit* our car.

hits hitting hit

1. The dog was barking because a man was — him with a stick.
2. “You wicked boy! Why did you — your little brother?”
3. “He can’t play cricket. He never — the ball.”
4. The hammer fell from his hand and — his foot.
5. Has he — enough nails into the box?

* * * *

When Mr. Siddiqi came to the end of his story about the foolish master and the wicked servant, he asked his pupils some questions about the story. “The name of that story,” he said, “is ‘The Foolish Master and the Wicked Servant.’ Why do we call the servant ‘wicked’?”

Aslam answered, “He was wicked because he told a lie. The jackals were not asking for anything. He didn’t tell the truth.”

“He told his master many other lies. He was a wicked liar,” said Ali.

Zafar said, “He was a liar and he was a thief, too. He stole from his master.”

“What did he steal?” asked Mr. Siddiqi.

“He stole a hundred rupees.”

"Did he steal anything else, Ahmad?"

"Yes, he stole something else," said Ahmad.

"He stole a lot of rice."

"How much rice did he steal?"

"He stole twenty bags of rice, Sir."

"Did he steal anything else?"

"No, he didn't steal anything else. He stole only a hundred rupees and the twenty bags of rice."

"Did any body else help him when he stole the rice?"

"Yes, Sir. Somebody else helped him. His wife and sons carried the rice to their house and hid it."

"Where did they hide it?"

"They hid it in a room at the back of the house."

"Were they wicked, too?"

"Yes, Sir. They were wicked, too."

"You're right, Ahmad. He was a thief and they helped him. They were thieves, too. They were all wicked people."

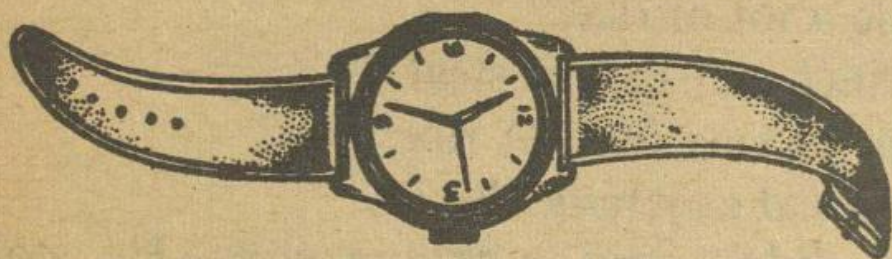
* * * * *

EXERCISE C

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) The dog was angry because the cat was *stealing* his food.

- (b) This man did not *steal* from you. His brother was the thief.



watch



ring

- (c) Somebody *stole* my father's watch last week.
(d) My aunt is very angry because somebody has *stolen* one of her most expensive rings.

steal steals stealing stole stolen

1. "Look! A man is — your bicycle!"
2. Our cat sometimes — the dog's food but she does not do it very often.
3. A thief came into the house at night and — a lot of money.
4. The thieves did not — any of their clothes.
5. Somebody has — Ahmad's pen.

* * * *

Mr. Siddiqi saw a pencil on the floor between two of the front desks. He said, "Somebody's

pencil's on the floor, Is it yours, Ali?" "I don't think so," said Ali. "No. Here's mine. It's on my desk."

"Is it yours, Aslam?" asked Mr. Siddiqi.

Aslam looked at the things on his desk and said, "I think so. There isn't a pencil on my desk. The pencil on the floor is mine. Shall I pick it up. Sir?"

"Yes," said Mr. Siddiqi and Aslam picked the pencil up from the floor.

"Now I'll ask you another question about the story," said Mr. Siddiqi. "Was it a true story? Zafar, what do you think? Was that story true?"

"I don't think so, Sir," said Zafar.

"Why don't you think so?"

"The rich man was too foolish, Sir. Nobody can be so foolish as that."

"What do you think, Ali? Is Zafar right?"

"I think so," answered Ali. "It was a good story but it wasn't true. Somebody made it up. It was a funny story and people often make up funny stories."

"Both of you are right. Somebody made up that story. It wasn't true. Shall I tell you a true story now?"

"I usually read the newspaper when I'm having breakfast and I read this story when I was

having my breakfast this morning. It's in today's paper. It's a true story and it's very interesting. True stories are often more interesting than the ones in story-books."

Mr. Siddiqi took the paper out of his bag and looked at it. "It's not on the front page," he said. "It's on one of the pages in the middle." He found the right page and said, "Here it is. It's a story about four brave villagers. They live in a village in Gujranwala District. Where is Gujranwala?"

One of the boys answered, "It's near Lahore, Sir."

"Yes. It's not far from Lahore, It's about forty miles from Lahore. Is it far from Karachi?"

"Oh yes, Sir. It's a long way from Karachi. It's about eight hundred miles from Karachi. It's a very long way from Karachi."

Mr. Siddiqi said, "That's right. Now I'll tell you the story of these villagers. It's a short story but it's true and very interesting."

FOUR BRAVE VILLAGERS

One night in December, 1961, four thieves came to Thatta Purana, a village in Gujranwala

District. Each of the thieves was carrying a gun. When thieves have guns, people do not usually fight them, but there are brave people in Thatta Purana and four of them fought the thieves. One of these brave people was a woman.

“The four thieves went into the house of Jeewna, one of the villagers. Jeewna is not a young man but he did not run away or give the thieves his money. He fought them. He has a brave daughter, Sheran. She did not run away or hide. She came and helped her father. Two other villagers, Mohammad Hayat and Ata Mohammad, came and fought the thieves with Jeewna and his daughter.

“The thieves fired their guns. When they fired, a bullet from one of their guns hit Sheran. The bullet hit Sheran but it did not kill her. The thieves wounded her when they fired but she still fought at her father’s side! She was a very brave woman.

“Sheran’s father and the other two men were very angry when the thieves fired their guns and wounded Sheran. They killed two of the thieves and these two wicked men lay on the ground, dead. When they killed these two thieves, the other two ran away.

Last week the police gave each of these brave

villagers a prize. The police gave each of them a prize of two hundred rupees.



Jeewna is getting his prize.

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

wood (<i>material</i>)	Police	fight (<i>verb</i>)
nail	thief (<i>thieves</i>)	fought
hammer	lie (<i>noun</i>)	think
kettle	liar	think so
watch (<i>noun</i>)	truth	make up (<i>a story</i>)
ring (<i>noun</i>)	true	kill
paper (<i>short for</i> <i>'newspaper'</i>)	brave	fire (<i>a gun</i>)
page	interesting	wound (<i>verb</i>)
	make	else

villager	made	a long way from
gun	hit	not far from
bullet	steal	
prize	stole	
District	stolen	

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. He never *tells lies*. He always *tells the truth*.
- B. I can put *something else* in my bag.
 Is there *anything else* in the car?
 "My bag's full. I can't put *anything else* in it."
Somebody else helped the thief.
 Is *anybody else* waiting for me?
 "I've written enough letters this evening. I
 shan't write to *anybody else*."
- C. "Will your uncle visit you again next summer?" "I don't *think so*."

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

Read 'Four Brave Villagers' again and answer these questions:

1. When did the four thieves come to Thatta Purana?
2. What were they carrying?

3. Whose house did they go into?
4. What did Jeewna do?
5. When he fought the thieves, who helped him?
6. What did the thieves do when the villagers fought them?
7. What did the bullet do to Sheran?
8. Who was Sheran?
9. How many thieves did the brave villagers kill?
10. What did the police give to each of these villagers?

* * * * *

EXERCISE E

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) The jackals were *fighting* outside and making a noise.
- (b) Our dog never *fight*s our cat.
- (c) The thieves had guns, but the villagers *fought* them with knives.
- (d) They have a very bad dog. It has *fought* all the other dogs in the street.

fight fights fighting fought

1. Why are those boys — ?
2. When the thieves came into his house, Jeewna — them.

3. This is a bad dog. It — all the other dogs in the street.
4. The jackal did not — the dog. It ran away.
5. These bad little boys have — all the other little boys in their class.

LESSON SEVEN

$$2 \times 3 =$$

This is an easy sum.

$$\text{Rs. } 97,869.79 \times \frac{697}{89} =$$

This is a difficult sum.

The lessons in this book are easy. The lessons in the English book for Class Twelve are difficult. They are much more difficult than the ones in this book.



This shirt is clean.



This shirt is dirty.

Boys usually wear clean clothes when they go to school in the morning but their clothes are sometimes dirty when they come home from school in the afternoon.

* * * *

One evening Ali and Nasima were at home

and they were both doing their home-work. They were both doing their arithmetic home-work. They were both doing sums.

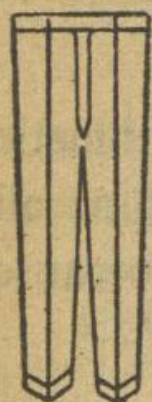
Nasima said to her brother, "Our arithmetic home-work is very difficult today. I've done all the sums except the last one. I can't do it because it's such a difficult sum. Please help me."

Ali was good at arithmetic. He was better at arithmetic than his sister, but this sum was too difficult for him. He said, "I'm sorry, I can't help you. I can't do such a difficult sum. Perhaps Mummy can help you."

Nasima said to her mother, "Please, help me with these sums."

Mrs. Jamil took Nasima's arithmetic book and looked at the sums in it. She said, "I'm sorry. I was never very good at arithmetic when I was at school and I'm not so good at it now as I was then. These sums are all too difficult for me. I can't do such difficult sums. Your father is much better at arithmetic than I am. Perhaps he will help you."

"I can't help you now," said Mr. Jamil. "I'm writing a letter. I'll help you with your sums after supper."



a pair of
trousers

Mr. and Mrs. Jamil's servant was putting the things for supper on the table. He was wearing a white shirt and a white pair of trousers, but they were both dirty. Mrs. Jamil looked at him and said. "Why are you wearing such a dirty shirt and such dirty trousers? Have you any clean clothes?"

"Yes, Madam, I have some clean clothes," said the servant.

"Please go and change your clothes at once," said Mrs. Jamil. "Don't come to the table again in such dirty clothes as those."

The servant went out and changed his clothes. The children came to the table and sat down for their supper. Mrs. Jamil put a bowl of fruit on the table. One of the apples in the bowl was very large. "Look at that apple!" said Ali. "I've never seen such a big apple as that one before. Can I eat it after supper?"

"Does Nasima want it?" asked Mrs. Jamil.

"No, thank you," said Nasima. "I don't want such a big apple as that. I'll have one of the smaller ones."

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

such a such an such

1. He has not enough money to pay for——expensive book.
2. She cannot do——difficult sums.
3. I have never known——foolish boy as Jack.
4. You will not see in any other city——high buildings as those in New York.
5. “We don’t often have——easy lesson as this one.”

* * * *

Naseer, Waheed and Zaheer are three brothers. They live in Lahore. Naseer is fifteen years old, Waheed is eleven and Zaheer is only seven.

One Saturday afternoon Naseer said to Waheed, “What shall we do this afternoon?”

“Let’s go for a walk,” said Waheed.

“That’s not very interesting,” said Naseer.

“Let’s do something more interesting.”

“Shall we go to the zoo?” said Waheed. “We haven’t been to the zoo for a long time.”

“Yes,” said Naseer. “Let’s go to the zoo and look at the animals.”

“Please take me with you,” said little Zaheer.

"Can we take Zaheer with us?" Naseer asked his mother.

"Will you look after him?" she said. "He's only a little boy and there are always lots of people at the zoo on a Saturday afternoon. Don't lose him or do anything foolish."

"We'll look after him," said Naseer. "We shan't lose him or do anything foolish."

"What's the weather like?" asked his mother. "It was raining this morning. Is it fine enough this afternoon?"

Waheed went and looked out of the window. He said, "The weather's beautiful now. It's fine and there are no clouds in the sky."

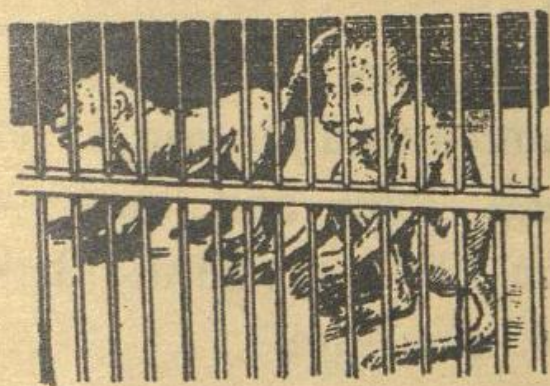
The boys went and put their coats on. When they came back, their mother said to Zaheer, "Be a good boy, Zaheer. Stay with your brothers all the time. Don't go away from them at any time."

Zaheer was smiling because he was happy. He smiled at his mother and said, "I'll stay with them all the time."

The three boys said good-bye to their mother and went out of the house. Little Zaheer was still smiling. He was very happy because he was going to the zoo with the bigger boys.

They walked to a bus-stop and waited for the bus to the zoo. When the right bus came, they got on it and Naseer paid for their three tickets. The bus stopped near the big gate of the zoo. They got off the bus and went to the gate. Naseer bought three tickets. They showed their tickets to a man at the gate and went through the gate into the zoo.

The zoo at Lahore is a very good one. It has many different animals in it. Most of the animals are in big cages.



This is a cage with monkeys
in it.

“Which animals shall we look at first?” asked Naseer.

“Let’s go and look at the monkeys,” said Zaheer.

Most children like monkeys because they are such funny animals. “The monkeys are on the other side of the zoo,” said Waheed. “Let’s go there and look at them.”

The boys were walking through the zoo when they saw a very big animal. It was an elephant. It was walking along a wide path and some children were having a ride on its back.

“Look at that elephant!” said Zaheer. “I’ve never seen such a big animal. Look! Some children are riding on its back. Can I have a ride, too?”

“Have you enough money to pay for your ticket?” asked Naseer.

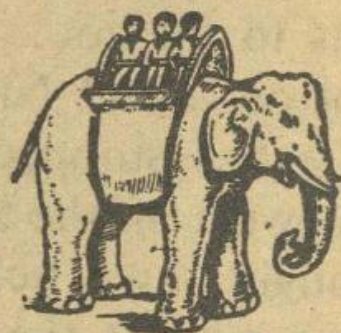
Little Zaheer looked very sad. “No,” he said. “I haven’t any money.”

Naseer smiled and said, “Don’t look so sad. I still have a little money. I’ll pay for the tickets. Waheed will go with you and look after you. Here is some money, Waheed. “Go and buy two tickets for the ride on the elephant. Take Zaheer with you and look after him.”

The two younger boys had a ride on the big elephant. “Did you enjoy the ride?” asked Naseer when they got off.

“Yes,” said Zaheer. “I enjoyed it very much. Thank you very much, Naseer. Let’s go and look at the monkeys now. We’ll enjoy that too.”

There were a lot of people around the cages



This is a picture of the elephant in Lahore Zoo. Some children are on its back. They are having a ride.

of the monkeys. They were looking into the cages and laughing. The monkeys were playing in their cages and they were very funny. "I can't see anything," said Zaheer. "There are too many people in front of us and they are too tall."

"Go with Waheed and stand in front of them all," said Naseer. "The other people can look over your heads. Hold Waheed's hand all the time. Look after him, Waheed. Don't lose him. Zaheer — don't go away from Waheed. Stay with him all the time."

The two younger boys went and stood in front of the other people.

Zaheer stood by Waheed and held his hand. After a short time Zaheer said, "Let's go and look at the other monkeys now."

"No. Let's stay here. There are lots of monkeys in this big cage and they are very funny."

"Can I go and look at the ones in the next cage?" asked Zaheer.

"Yes, you can," said Waheed, and little Zaheer went away and looked at the monkeys in the next cage. Zaheer was naughty. He did not hold his brother's hand all the time and he did not stay with him. Waheed was naughty too. He

did not look after his little brother. Both the boys were naughty but Waheed was the naughtier. When two boys do something naughty, the older boy is naughtier because he has not looked after the younger one.

Zaheer looked at the monkeys in the next cage. Then he saw some interesting animals in a cage on the other side of the wide path. He ran across the path and looked at them. Then he saw some pretty birds and went and looked at them. He was now a long way from his two brothers.

Waheed looked at the monkeys in the big cage for a long time and then he went to the next cage and looked for Zaheer. But Zaheer was not there! He went around the other cages near the monkeys' cages and looked for his little brother. He went back and found Naseer.

When Naseer saw him he said, "Where's Zaheer? Why isn't he with you?"

"He went to the next cage," said Waheed, "but he's not there now. I've lost him. I've looked for him but I've not found him."

Naseer was very angry with Waheed. "Why didn't you look after him? Why didn't you stay with him all the time?"

Waheed looked foolish and said nothing.

"I'll go and look for him," said Naseer. "He's some where in the zoo. Where have you looked?"

"I've only looked for him around these cages here. He isn't anywhere near these cages."

"I'll go and look everywhere in the zoo," said Naseer. "You stay here. Perhaps he'll come back here. Don't go away from this place. I'll go back to that wide path. Perhaps he's looking at the elephant again."

Naseer went and looked for Zaheer by the wide path but he was not anywhere near there. He went to the gate but he was not anywhere by the gate. Naseer said to the man at the gate, "I've lost my brother. He's a little boy. He's only seven. Has he gone outside through the gate?"

"No," said the man. "He's not gone through this gate. He's still somewhere in the zoo. Look! There's a little boy over there — on the left of the big cages for the birds. He's looking for somebody and he's crying."

"Yes, that's my brother," said Naseer. "Thank you very much."

Naseer ran to Zaheer. He took him back to Waheed. Waheed was very happy when he saw

them both but he was angry with Zaheer. "Why did you go away?" he asked.

"Don't be angry with him," said Naseer. "He's very sorry. Now let's go and look at all the other animals. Zaheer won't go away from us again. He'll hold my hand all the time and we shan't lose him again."

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) When did you *lose* your pen?
- (b) I *lost* my pen when I was playing by the river.
- (c) She cannot do her homework because she has *lost* her book.

lose *lost*

- 1. "You can have my book, but don't — it."
- 2. "Have you seen a pencil anywhere? I've — mine."
- 3. He — his watch yesterday but he has now found it.
- 4. He did not — his pen. Somebody stole it from his coat.
- 5. "What are they looking for? What have they — ?"

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

NEW WORDS

arithmetic	back (of an animal)	smile (<i>verb</i>)
trousers	ride (<i>noun</i>)	enjoy
weather	easy	somewhere
zoo	difficult	anywhere
animal	clean (<i>adjective</i>)	everywhere
ticket	dirty	such
gate	naughty	Let's (Let us)
cage	lose	over there
elephant	lost	

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. She cannot do *such a difficult sum*.
He has not enough money to pay for *such an expensive book*.
He cannot do *such difficult sums*.
I have never known *such a foolish boy as Tom*.
Our city has not *such high buildings as those of New York*.
- B. Ali is *good* at arithmetic. He is *better* at arithmetic than his sister.
- C. Who *looked after* your little sister when your mother was ill?
I *looked out of* the window of the train and saw a big river.

A man *looked into* the train. He *was looking for* an empty seat.

D. "Let's play cricket after school."

E. Waheed and Zaheer *had a ride on* the elephant.

F. "Hold Waheed's hand *all the time*."

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

Answer these questions:

1. Where do Naseer, Waheed and Zaheer live?
2. Which is the oldest boy of the three and which is the youngest?
3. Where did they go one Saturday afternoon?
4. What was the weather like that afternoon?
5. How did they go to the zoo?
6. What did Naseer buy at the gate of the zoo?
7. Who had a ride on the elephant?
8. Who paid for their ride on the elephant?
9. Who was looking after Zaheer when he went and looked at the monkeys?
10. Where was Naseer when he found Zaheer?

* * * * *

LESSON EIGHT

Mr. Sadiq works in an office. From Monday to Thursday, and on Saturday, he works at the office from nine o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon. On Friday he works from nine to half past twelve. He lives near his office and walks to and from work. He leaves home at a quarter to nine and arrives at his office at nine. Except on Friday, he leaves the office at four and arrives home at a quarter past four. On Friday he leaves at half past twelve and arrives home at a quarter to one.

It was Friday yesterday. When did he leave his office? He left at half past twelve.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) An aeroplane *leaves* Karachi for Lahore at twenty-five to three every afternoon.
- (b) The train was *leaving* when I arrived at the station.

- (c) Mr. Sadiq *left* his office at half past twelve yesterday.
- (d) "You're too late. Your train has *left*."

leave leaves leaving left

1. At what time does he usually — home in the morning?
2. Mr. Qureshi has — Lahore and now lives in Rawalpindi.
3. My brother — home at half past seven and arrives at his office at eight.
4. When we drove to Peshawar, we — our house in Lahore at seven in the morning.
5. The pupils were all — when we arrived at the school.

* * * *

Two trains leave London for Liverpool every morning between nine and ten. One leaves at ten past nine and arrives at Liverpool at a quarter past one. The other leaves at ten to ten and arrives at Liverpool at half past three. The first train is a fast one. It does not stop at any station between London and Liverpool. The second train is a slow one. It stops at many stations between London and Liverpool.

Aeroplanes are much faster than trains. The fastest trains are much slower than aeroplanes.

We can travel from Karachi to Lahore by train in about twenty hours but we can make the same journey by air in only two hours and forty minutes.

Ships are very much slower than aeroplanes. The journey by sea from Karachi to Liverpool takes nineteen days but the journey by air from Karachi to London takes only twelve hours. Journeys by air are usually more expensive than journeys by ships or by trains but many people travel by air because aeroplanes are so much faster than ships or trains.

Mr. Qureshi and his friend, Mr. Nazir Ahmad, live in Rawalpindi. Last month they both visited Lahore. Mr. Qureshi travelled to Lahore by road but Mr. Nazir Ahmad travelled by air. Mr. Qureshi's journey by road took five hours but Mr. Nazir Ahmad's journey by air took only forty minutes.

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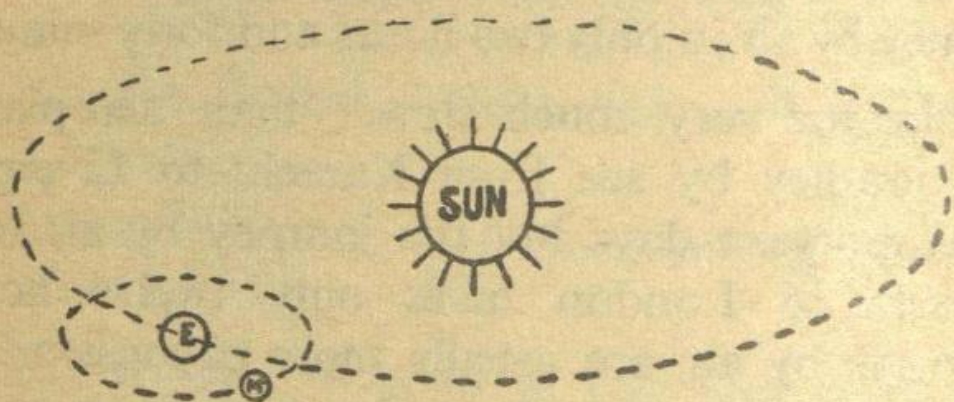
EXERCISE B

Write ten sentences with these words or phrases in them:

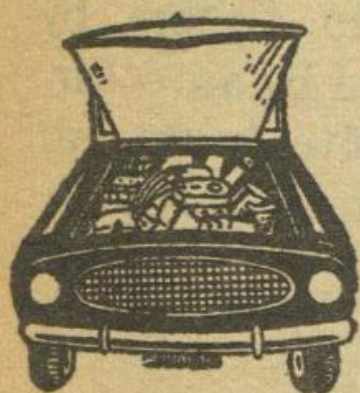
(1) left, (2) arrived at, (3) fast, (4) slow,

(5) travelled, (6) station, (7) journey, (8) by road, (9) by sea, (10) by air.

* * * *



The earth moves round the sun and the moon moves round the earth. The earth moves round the sun once a year and the moon moves round the earth once in twenty-eight days.



This is the engine of a car. The engine moves the car. It turns the wheels and when the wheels turn, the car moves.

One day Mr. Jamil took Mrs. Jamil to a shop in Zeb-un-nisa Street in Karachi. They went there in their car. He stopped his car by the shop and she got out of the car and went inside. He went to another shop. He was going into the

shop when a policeman stopped him and said, "Excuse me, Sir, Is that your car?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Jamil.

"I'm sorry," said the policeman, "but you can't leave a car in this part of the street. Please move it from here."

"Where can I put it?" asked Mr. Jamil.

"There's an empty place over there," said the policeman, and pointed down the street. "You can leave it there."

Mr. Jamil got into his car again and moved it to the other place. He got out of the car and walked back to the shop, went inside and bought a few things. When he came out he saw his wife. She was waiting for him. "Where is the car?" she asked.

"I've moved it to another part of the street," he answered. "It's not very far away."

They walked to the car, got into it and drove away. Mr. Jamil is a good driver. He is a careful driver. He thinks about other people on the road and never does anything foolish. He drove down Zeb-un-nisa Street slowly and carefully, because there are always many cars, carts and bicycles on the roads in that part of Karachi. Some other drivers are not so good as Mr. Jamil

and do not drive so carefully. He always drives well. (*Good drivers drive well and bad drivers drive badly.*)

Another car went by them. It was moving very fast. "Look at that man!" said Mr. Jamil. "He's going too fast. He's driving very foolishly. He's going too fast and he's on the wrong side of the road."

There was a policeman at the end of the road.



He held his hand up, blew his whistle and stopped the car. When Mr. and Mrs. Jamil drove by them, the policeman was talking to the man. He was looking very angry and writing the man's name and the number of his car in his notebook. Mr. Jamil said to his wife, "Perhaps he has

The policeman is blowing his whistle
learnt his lesson and will not drive so fast down Zeb-un-nisa Street again."

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

Read these pairs of sentences very carefully and then do the exercise:

- (a) Ali is a *good* pupil. He works *well*.
- (b) The man in the car was a *bad* driver. He drove *badly*.

- (c) Ali does *careful* work. He works *carefully*.
 (d) Yasmin gave a *foolish* answer to the question. She answered *foolishly*.
 (e) The bus was *slow*. It went *slowly*.
 (f) Aeroplanes are *fast*. They move *fast*.

well badly carefully foolishly slowly fast

1. Mr. Jamil is a careful driver. He always drives—.
2. Aeroplanes move — but ships move —.
3. Bashir's home-work was very bad. He did it very—.
4. Ali is a good pupil and he always does his home-work—.
5. When Bashir took the examination, he wrote some very foolish answers. He wrote —.

* * * *

In this picture a strong wind is blowing. The wind is blowing



very strongly. It has blown a tree down and it has blown a man's hat off his head.

* * * *

EXERCISE D

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) In Karachi a strong wind often *blows* from the sea.
- (b) Why did the policeman *blow* his whistle?
- (c) We stayed at home because it was raining and a strong wind was *blowing*.
- (d) When the teacher *blew* the whistle, all the pupils went into the school.
- (e) The wind has *blown* down the big tree in this garden.

blow blows blowing blew blown

- 1. "Why is that policeman — his whistle?"
- 2. We feel cool when the wind —.
- 3. The boys are going into school because the teacher has — the whistle.
- 4. When he went outside, the wind — his hat off his head.
- 5. The strong wind did not — any trees down near our village.

* * * *

Mr. Jamil was writing at his new desk. He said to his wife, "I have written these letters but I haven't any stamps. Can you give me any stamps?"

She said, "How many stamps do you need?" Mr. Jamil counted his letters and said, "I need six twenty-paisa stamps".

"I have only four stamps," said Mrs. Jamil. "We need two more."

"I'll go to the post office and buy some stamps," said Mr. Jamil. "I'll post these letters at the same time. I'll go there now."

"Please wait a few minutes," said his wife. "You can take a parcel to the post office for me. I bought Ali a new pullover last year but it is now too small for him. I'll send it to my sister at Hyderabad. Her son, Rashid, can wear it. He's smaller than Ali. I'll make it into a parcel. Will you take the parcel to the post office and send it to Hyderabad for me?"

"Yes," said Mr. Jamil. "I'll stay here and write another letter and you can make your parcel. You'll need some brown paper and string. There's some in my desk."

Mr. Jamil went to his desk and found a piece of brown paper and a long piece of string. Mrs. Jamil did not need such a long piece of string for her parcel. She said, "I don't need such a long piece of string. Please give me your knife. I'll

cut it with your knife.” Mr. Jamil gave her his knife and she cut the piece of string with it.



In this picture Mrs. Jamil is cutting a piece of cloth with a pair of scissors.

* * * * *

EXERCISE E

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) The gardener *cuts* the grass once a week.
- (b) Ali was *cutting* a picture out of a newspaper.
- (c) Aslam was not very careful and he *cut* his finger with the knife.
- (d) “Please get me a clean handkerchief. I’ve *cut* my finger.”

cut cuts cutting

- 1. “Be careful. Don’t — your finger.”
- 2. “Are you — that piece of paper with my pair of scissors?”

3. Has the gardener — the grass this week?
4. A man comes to us every week and — the grass in our garden.
5. She — the piece of string because it was too long.

* * * * *

EXERCISE F

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) I shall *send* him a parcel next month.
- (b) He is a good son. He *sends* some money to his father and mother every month.
- (c) I *sent* a letter to him last month but he has not answered it.
- (d) Your uncle has *sent* us this beautiful basket of mangoes.

send sends sent

1. He wrote to his father, "Please — me some money at once."
2. "Who has — us this basket of eggs?"
3. Mr. Jamil went to the post office and — a parcel to his wife's sister at Hyderabad.
4. Did his father — him any money?
5. She writes to her son at school once a week and — him a parcel once a month.

EXERCISE G

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) Do you *need* any more milk?
- (b) His car *needs* new tyres.
- (c) Mr. Jamil had four stamps but he *needed* two more.
- (d) Our classroom has *needed* a new blackboard for a very long time.

need needs needed

- 1. Ali asked his father for some money because he — two new exercise books.
- 2. Does anybody else — any more ink?
- 3. They have — a better house for many years.
- 4. Aslam is going to the cupboard because he — some more paper.
- 5. Will you — any more water?

* * * * * *

NEW WORDS

leave	station	hour
left (<i>past & p.p. of</i>	journey	minute
‘leave’)	(the) earth	fast (<i>adj. & adv.</i>)
travel	engine	slow
move (<i>verb</i>)	Policeman	slowly

turn (<i>verb</i>)	part (<i>noun</i>)	careful
blow (<i>verb</i>)	whistle (<i>noun</i>)	carefully
blew	note-book	badly
blown	wind	well (<i>adverb</i>)
need (<i>verb</i>)	stamp (<i>noun</i>)	foolishly
cut (<i>verb</i>)	parcel	strongly
send	string	Excuse me
sent	pair of scissors	
post (<i>verb</i>)	gardener	

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. Mr. Jamil always *drives carefully*.
 The wind *was blowing very strongly*.
 Some drivers *drive badly*.
 Ali always *works well*.
 The car *was moving fast*.
- B. "I have only four stamps. We need *two more*." Do you need *any more milk*?
 Ali went to the cupboard because he needed *some more paper*.

LESSON NINE

Miss Rizvi said to Mariam, "Mariam, please close the door." Mariam stood up, left her seat, went to the door and closed it. She went back to her seat and sat down. She had closed the door. Miss Rizvi said to her, "Mariam, what have you done?"

Mariam answered, "I have closed the door."

Mariam had closed the door. What had she done? She had closed the door.

Then Miss Rizvi pointed at one of the windows and said, "Yasmin, please open that window." Yasmin stood up, left her seat, went to the window and opened it. She went back to her seat and sat down. She had opened a window. Miss Rizvi said to her, "Yasmin, what have you done?"

Yasmin answered, "I have opened a window."

Yasmin had opened a window. What had she done? She had opened a window.

Miss Rizvi said to her pupils, "Have you all done your homework?" All the girls, except Shamim,

said, "Yes, Miss Rizvi." Shamim put her hand up and said, "I'm sorry, Miss Rizvi. I haven't done my homework."

"Why haven't you done your homework?" asked Miss Rizvi.

Shamim answered, "I didn't do my homework yesterday evening because I had left my English books at school."

Miss Rizvi was angry. Why was she angry? She was angry because Shamim had not done her homework.

Why had she not done her homework? She had not done it because she had left her English books at school.

Had all the other girls done their homework? Yes, all the other girls had done their homework. All the girls had done their homework except Shamim.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Write five sentences from each of these tables.

1.	The	bedroom classroom	was cold because	some- body. Nasir	had opened	the door. the windows.
----	-----	----------------------	---------------------	-------------------------	---------------	------------------------------

2.	When	I we	arrived at the school,	all the pupils the head- master	had	left. gone home.
----	------	---------	---------------------------	--	-----	------------------------

3.	Miss Rizvi The head- mistress	was angry because	Shamim some of the girls	had not	learnt the poem. answered the questions carefully.
----	---	-------------------------	--------------------------------	------------	--

4.	Had	all the boys Ali and Aslam	done their homework bought the new textbook learnt the poem	before yester- day's lesson ?
----	-----	----------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

5.	Why had	some of the pupils Yasmin and Shamim	left their books at home? not done their home- work ? not brought their books to school ?
----	---------	---	--

6.	“Why hadn’t you your brother you and your sister they	learnt the poem?” brought any English books to school?”
----	---	---

* * * * *

Ali and Nasima are usually good children but sometimes they are naughty. Most children are naughty sometimes. One afternoon they were both doing their homework. Nasima had not very much homework to do, but Ali had a lot of homework, to do that day. Nasima said, “I’m doing my last sum. I shall finish my homework in a few minutes.”

“Be quiet,” said Ali. “I’m busy. I’ve a lot of homework today and it’s very difficult.”

Nasima did her last sum and finished her homework. “I’ve finished my homework,” she said. “Have you finished yours?”

“No, I’ve not finished,” said Ali. “I’ve a lot of homework today. I shan’t finish my homework for another hour. I’m very busy. Please be quiet, or go away.”

“Come and play with me in the garden,” said Nasima.

"I can't play with you," said Ali. "I'm still doing my homework. Please don't speak to me. I'm busy. Be quiet, or go somewhere else."

"You can finish your homework this evening," said Nasima. "Come into the garden and play with me."

"I shan't come and play with you," said Ali. "Why don't you sit down and read a book? Please be quiet."

Ali was angry now. Nasima had finished her homework but he had not finished his. She came to him and closed his books. She said, "Don't do any more homework now. Let's go out into the garden and have a game."

Ali was very angry with Nasima and he pulled her hair. Nasima was angry now. "Don't do that," she said. "You're hurting me. You are hurting my head."

"Why did you close my books?" asked Ali angrily. "Don't do that again, or I'll pull your hair again."

Nasima was very angry too. "Don't pull my hair again. It hurts!"

"Don't close my books when I'm doing my homework," said Ali.

Mrs. Jamil came into the room. The children had made a lot of noise and she was angry with both of them. She is always angry when her children quarrel. "Why are you quarrelling?" she asked.

"Ali pulled my hair," said Nasima. "He hurt me."

"Why did you pull your sister's hair?" asked Mrs. Jamil angrily.

"She had closed my books when I was doing my homework," said Ali. "She had finished her homework but I was still doing mine."

"You are both very naughty," said Mrs. Jamil. "Nasima, go somewhere else and be quiet. Ali, stay here and finish your homework. And don't pull your sister's hair again. It hurts."

Ali was ashamed now. "I'm sorry, Nasima," he said. "I'm sorry, too," said Nasima.

"That's better," said their mother. "Don't quarrel again. Be good friends."

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) "Don't look at the sun. It will *hurt* your eyes."

- (b) When I swim in the sea, the salt in the water *hurts* my eyes.
- (c) His new shoes were too small and they were *hurting* his feet.
- (d) A heavy box fell on his foot and *hurt* it badly.
- (e) "That little boy has fallen down. He has *hurt* his leg."

hurts hurting hurt

1. The little boy was crying because he had — his leg.
2. The salt in the water — some people's eyes when they swim in the sea.
3. He hit his hand with the hammer and — one of his fingers.
4. "I'll change my shoes. They are — my feet."
5. The doctor said to the little boy, "Don't cry. I shan't — you."

* * * *

When Ali had finished his homework, he went into the garden. Nasima did not go with him. She was sitting down and quietly reading a book. Ali climbed a tree. There is a big tree in their garden and he often climbs it. He was not very careful

this time and he put a foot in the wrong place. He fell from the tree.

Nasima was looking out of the window when he fell. She ran out into the garden. She ran to Ali and said, "Have you hurt yourself?"

Ali got up from the ground and said, "No, I've not hurt myself. I fell a long way but I haven't hurt myself."

Nasima went back into the house. She said to her mother, "Ali fell when he was climbing the big tree in the garden."

"Did he hurt himself?" asked her mother.

"No," said Nasima. "He fell a long way but he didn't hurt himself."

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

Read these sentences very carefully and then do the exercise:

- (a) I fell down when I was climbing a steep path, but I did not hurt *myself*.
- (b) Ali did not hurt *himself* when he fell from the tree.
- (c) Mrs. Jamil cut *herself* with a knife when she was working in the kitchen.

- (d) Mrs. Jamil said to Ali, "Be careful when you climb that tree. Don't hurt *yourself*."
- (e) Mrs. Jamil said to Ali and Aslam "Be careful when you climb that tree. Don't hurt *yourselves*."
- (f) Ali said to his mother, "We'll be very careful. We shan't hurt *ourselves*."
- (g) The boys were very careful when they climbed the tree and they did not hurt *themselves*.

myself himself herself yourself
yourselves ourselves themselves

1. Both the boys fell down and hurt — when they were climbing the steepest part of the path.
2. Mr. Jamil said to Ali, "Be careful with that knife. Don't cut —."
3. When the two boys fell off their bicycles, Mr. Siddiqi ran to them and said, "Have you hurt — ?"
4. Mr. Jamil cut — with a knife.
5. We have climbed mountains for years and we have never hurt —.
6. The little girl was crying because she had fallen down and hurt —.
7. The boy got up from the ground and said, "I haven't hurt —."

8. "Ali and Aslam, be careful with those knives. Don't Cut —."

* * * *

Nasima needed a new exercise-book. Ali needed a new book, too. He said, "I'll go to the shop and buy two exercise-books. I'll buy one for you and one for myself."

He went to the shop and bought two exercise-books, one for Nasima and the other for himself. He bought himself a ruler, too.

When Ali arrived home, Mrs. Jamil and Nasima were having tea. Mrs. Jamil gave Ali a cup of tea and a piece of cake. "This is a good cake," said Ali. "Did the cook make it or did you make it yourself?"

"I made it myself," said Mrs. Jamil. She had made the cake herself.

* * * *

EXERCISE D

myself yourself himself herself
ourselves yourselves themselves

1. My younger brother drew this picture —.
2. Did you write this — ?
3. When the boys went to the zoo, they lost —.

4. She went to the shop and bought — a new coat.
5. Miss Rizvi said to Yasmin and Nasima, “Did you do your homework—or did anybody help you?”
6. We bought three books for — and six for some other boys in our class.
7. I shall buy — a new hat tomorrow.
8. The children of this class drew all these pictures —.
9. Mrs. Jamil had made the cake —.
10. Ali bought one book for Nasima and another for —.

* * * *

Last Sunday Mr. Jamil and his family went to the sea-side. They went to one of the beaches near Karachi. Mr. Jamil and Ali swam in the sea. Ali and Nasima had a ride on a camel. They all had a very happy day. They all enjoyed themselves.

It was Ali's birthday one day last week. He had a party at his house on his birthday. Most of his friends came to the party. They played games and they all ate a lot of food. They had a very happy time. They all enjoyed themselves.

When Aslam was leaving, Mrs. Jamil said to him, "Have you enjoyed yourself, Aslam?"

"Yes, thank you," answered Aslam, "I've enjoyed myself very much."

Aslam enjoyed himself at the party and all the other children enjoyed themselves, too.

* * * *

Last Saturday Naseer and Waheed went to the cinema. Naseer liked the film but Waheed did not like it. Naseer enjoyed himself but Waheed did not enjoy himself.

When they arrived home, their mother asked them, "Have you enjoyed yourselves?"

"No," said Waheed. "I didn't like the film."

"I liked the film," said Naseer. "I enjoyed myself very much."

* * * * *

EXERCISE E

myself yourself himself herself
ourselves yourselves themselves

1. Waheed did not enjoy—at the cinema because he did not like the film.
2. We had a very happy holiday in the Murree Hills and we all enjoyed — very much.

3. The children were all happy because they had enjoyed — at the party.
4. Did you both enjoy — when you went to the cinema?
5. I enjoyed — very much at your party.
6. He did not enjoy — on his holiday because he was ill all the time.
7. Nasima enjoyed — at Mariam's party.
8. Did you enjoy — at the zoo?

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

hair	busy	herself
party	quiet	ourselves
cinema	quietly	yourselves
film	angrily	themselves
finish (<i>verb</i>)	myself	
hurt	yourself	
quarrel (<i>verb</i>)	himself	

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. The room was cold because somebody *had opened* all the windows.

The headmistress was angry because some of the girls *had not done* their homework.

Had you *finished* your homework when I arrived?

Why *had* those pupils *left* their books at home?

Why *had* some of the girls *not learnt* the poem?

“Why *hadn't* Ali *brought* his bag to school?”

B. I cut *myself*.

Did you hurt *yourself* when you fell off your bicycle?

He enjoyed *himself* at the beach.

She bought a book for *herself* and one for her friend.

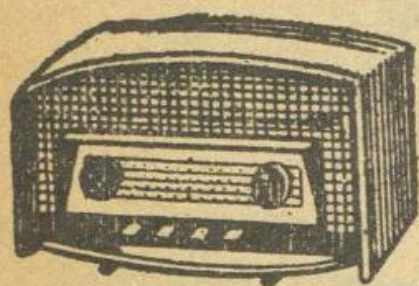
We shall buy *ourselves* a new car next year.

Did you boys draw these pictures *yourselves*?

The boys made these chairs *themselves*.

LESSON TEN

Mr. Jamil and his family were listening to the radio. They were listening to the news. The



a radio

radio was not very loud and Mr. Jamil said, "I can't hear it very well. Make it louder, Ali."

Ali went to the radio and turned the knob on the left. He turned the knob the wrong way and there was no sound at all. "I can't hear it at all now," said Mr. Jamil. "You've turned the knob the wrong way. Turn it the other way."

Ali turned the knob the other way but he turned it too far. The radio was now too loud. "That's too loud," said Mr. Jamil. "Turn it back a little."

Ali turned the knob back a little. "That's better," said Mr. Jamil. "I can hear it easily now but it's not too loud."

After the news, a lady sang some songs. She was

a very good singer. "She sings beautifully," said Mrs. Jamil.

When this singer had sung three songs in Urdu, another singer sang a song in Pushto. Ali does not know Pushto and he did not understand the song at all. Mr. Jamil understands Pushto a little and Ali said to him, "Did you understand that song? What is it about?"

"I understood most of it," said Mr. Jamil. "It's a beautiful song. A mother is singing to her baby in the evening. She loves him very much. She is singing, 'Mummy loves you and will look after you all night. Now go to sleep.' Mothers often sing this kind of song to their babies when they have put them to bed for the night."

"It's a very pretty kind of song," said Nasima.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Write five sentences from each of these tables.

1.	I	cannot	speak Pushto	at all.
	He		swim play cricket	

2.	I He She They	can	speaks write understand	English Sindhi	a little.
----	------------------------	-----	-------------------------------	-------------------	-----------

3.	He She	speaks English writes Sindhi understands Pushto sings Urdu songs	very well.
----	-----------	---	------------

4.	I We They	liked enjoyed	your songs his poems	very much.
----	-----------------	------------------	-------------------------	------------

5.	He She	does not	like mangoes enjoy films love the children	at all.
----	-----------	----------	--	---------

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) Please *sing* us another song.
- (b) Your sister *sings* beautifully.

- (c) Be quiet. Somebody is *singing*.
 (d) He stood up and *sang* an old Pushto song.
 (e) "We've *sung* an English song. Let's now sing an Urdu song."

sing sings singing sang sung

1. How many songs did she — ?
2. How many songs has she — ?
3. When she had — a song in English, her sister — a song in Urdu.
4. She always — to her little boy when she has put him to bed.
5. Who is — in the next room?

* * * * *

Aslam walked to school, Ali rode to school on his bicycle and the headmaster came to school by car.

Ali came to school more slowly than the headmaster but he came faster than Aslam.

Aslam came to school the most slowly and the headmaster came the fastest.

Ali did not come so fast as the headmaster but he did not come so slowly as Aslam.

* * * *

EXERCISE C

Mr. Pervez, Mr. Qureshi and Mr. Sadiq came from Rawalpindi to Lahore last week. Mr. Pervez travelled by air and the journey took forty minutes,

Mr. Qureshi travelled by car and the journey took five hours. Mr. Sadiq travelled by bus and the journey took six hours.

*more slowly the most slowly faster
the fastest . as fast as as slowly as*

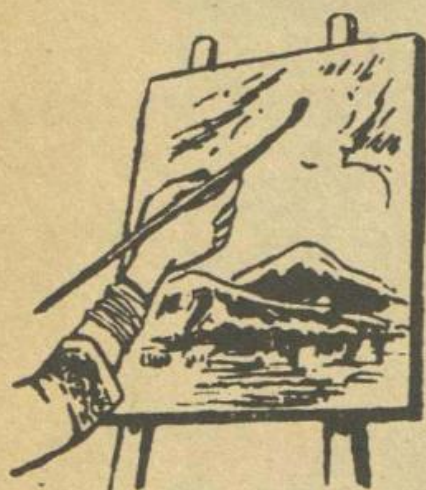
Mr. Pervez travelled to Lahore — than Mr. Qureshi. Mr. Qureshi travelled — than Mr. Pervez but he travelled — than Mr. Sadiq.

Mr. Pervez travelled — and Mr. Sadiq travelled—.

Mr. Qureshi did not travel —Mr. Pervez but he did not travel —Mr. Sadiq.

Mr. Pervez travelled — because aeroplanes move — than cars and buses.

* * * *



Look at the picture on the left. Somebody's hand is in the picture. Whose hand is it? It is Nasima's hand.

What is Nasima doing? She is painting picture. She is using a brush. She is putting the paint on the paper with a brush.

When we draw we use a pencil, and when we paint we use a brush. 'We draw black lines with a pencil and we paint colours with a brush. Nasima has drawn lines on her paper very lightly with a pencil and now she is painting the picture. She is painting the picture of a hill near Nathiagali. It is a fine day but there are one or two white clouds in the sky. She is painting the sky blue. She will paint the trees green. She will not use any paint for the clouds. She will leave the paper white.

She is beginning the picture at the top and she will finish at the bottom. When we paint a picture, we often begin at the top and finish at the bottom. Nasima is painting carefully and it will be a good picture.

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) School *begins* at nine o'clock every morning and finishes at half past one.
- (b) Bashir was late. When he arrived at school, the bell had rung and lessons were *beginning*.
- (c) The lesson *began* five minutes ago.
- (d) When the headmaster came into the classroom, the lesson had *begun*.

begin begins beginning began begun

1. We — our examinations two days ago.
2. The next term will — four weeks from now.
3. When the bell rings, one lesson finishes and the next one —.
4. Ali came home late and Mrs. Jamil and Nasima had — their tea when he arrived.
5. When the headmistress came into the room, the girls were — their English test.

* * * *

EXERCISE E

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) Use a pen, not a pencil, when you write your answers.
- (b) Mrs. Jamil *uses* a pair of scissors when she cuts cloth.
- (c) Whose pencil are you *using*, mine or yours?
- (d) They *used* too much paint when they painted these windows.
- (e) Somebody has *used* my brush and left it dirty.

use uses using used

1. "You can — my bicycle. I don't need it."
2. Have you — your new camera today?

3. He was — a large brush when he painted this picture.
4. My mother — a lot of sugar when she makes this kind of cake.
5. We — our new textbooks yesterday.

* * * * *

EXERCISE F

Write five sentences from this table.

The man	is painting has painted will paint	the door the windows	white. green. brown.
---------	--	-------------------------	----------------------------

* * * * *

Ali is a good pupil and he always does well in examinations. He always gets good marks. He works hard. He reads many books and he always does his homework very carefully.

Aslam is a good pupil too but he never does so well in examinations as Ali. He works hard but he does not work so hard as Ali. He does not read so many books and he does not do his homework so carefully. He works hard but he does not work so hard as Ali. Ali does better in examinations because he works harder.

Ali does better in examinations than any other pupil in the class. He always does the best and gets the highest marks. He does the best because he works the hardest.

Zafar does not work hard. He is lazy. He did very little work before the last English test, and he did very badly in the test. He did worse than any other pupil. He had the lowest marks and did the worst in the test. He did the worst because he had been lazy before the test and had not done very much work.

* * * * *

EXERCISE G

Read this passage very carefully and then answer the questions about it:

Zafar is the laziest boy in the class and he did no work at all before the last examination. He answered all the questions very badly. All had worked very hard before the examination. He had worked harder than any other boy in the class.

Mr. Siddiqi read the boys' papers and gave them marks. He was pleased when he read good answers, but he was angry when he read bad answers. He was very pleased when he read Ali's paper because Ali had answered so well. He was angry

when he read Zafar's paper because Zafar had answered so badly.

When he gave the papers back, he said to the class, "I am pleased with most of you, but I am not pleased with some of you. Some of you have done very badly. Zafar has done the worst. I have given him no marks at all. He has nought out of a hundred. He knew nothing at all about the questions. He had done no work at all before the examination."

"Ali had done the best. I have given him ninety-five out of a hundred. He has answered the paper better than any other boy in the class. Aslam has done well too, but he has not done so well as Ali. I have given him eighty-eight marks out of a hundred."

1. Who worked the hardest before the examination?
2. Who had been the laziest and how much work had he done?
3. Who read the boys' papers and gave the marks?
4. Why was Mr. Siddiqi pleased when he read Ali's paper?
5. Why was he angry when he read Zafar's paper?
6. Which boy did the best in the examination?

7. Which boy did the worst in the examination?
8. What mark did Zafar get?
9. How many marks did Aslam get?
10. Did Ali do better than Aslam, or did Aslam do better than Ali?

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

radio	kind (<i>noun</i>)	loud
knob	sing	lazy
news	sang	pleased
song	sung	easily
singer	love (<i>verb</i>)	lightly
paint (<i>noun</i>)	paint (<i>verb</i>)	hard (<i>adverb</i>)
brush (<i>noun</i>)	use (<i>verb</i>)	better (<i>adverb</i>)
line	begin	best (<i>adverb</i>)
passage	began	worse (<i>adverb</i>)
nought	begun	worst (<i>adverb</i>)

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. Zafar did *no* work *at all*.
 Mr. Sadiq did *not* enjoy the film *at all*.
 She can understand English *very well*.
 I like that poem *very much*.
 We can understand English *a little*.

- B. Turn the knob and *make the radio louder*.
They have *painted the windows brown*.
Nasima *left the paper white*.
- C. Ships move *more slowly than* aeroplanes.
- D. Mr. Pervez travelled *the fastest* because he travelled by air.
- E. Aslam does not work *so hard as* Ali.

POETRY

Learn this poem by Christina Rossetti. It is about the clouds and the rainbow. We see a rainbow when the sun is behind us and rain is falling in front of us.

Boats sail on the rivers,
And ships sail on the seas;
But clouds that sail across the sky
Are prettier far than these.
There are bridges on the rivers,
As pretty as you please;
But the bow that bridges heaven
And overtops the trees,
And builds a road from earth to sky,
Is prettier far than these.

LESSON ELEVEN

Mr. Siddiqi was speaking to his class. He was talking about one of the exercises in their textbook. Aslam said quietly to Ali, "What page is this exercise on?" Aslam talked quietly but Mr. Siddiqi heard him and said, "Aslam! Don't talk when I am talking." "I'm sorry, Sir," said Aslam. "I was asking Ali the number of the page."

Mr. Siddiqi then asked the boys some questions.

CONVERSATION

Mr. Siddiqi: Aslam, when did you arrive at school this morning?

Aslam: I arrived at about ten to nine, Sir.

Mr. Siddiqi: You arrived early. Had any boys arrived before you? Had anybody arrived earlier than you?

Aslam: Yes, Sir. Some boys were standing outside when I arrived. They had arrived earlier than I.

Mr. Siddiqi: What did you do when you arrived?

Aslam: I stood outside in the playground and talked to Ahmad.

Mr. Siddiqi: Had he arrived earlier than you?

Aslam: Yes, he had. He was standing in the playground when I arrived.

Mr. Siddiqi: Ahmad, when did you arrive at school?

Ahmad: I arrived at twelve minutes to nine, Sir.

Mr. Siddiqi: Had any boy from this class arrived earlier than you?

Ahmad: I don't think so, Sir. Nobody else from this class was in the playground when I arrived.

Mr. Siddiqi: Did any of you arrive before Ahmad? Nobody has put his hand up. Ahmad arrived the earliest. What did you do, Ahmad, when you arrived?

Ahmad: I put my bicycle away and then I met Aslam.

Mr. Siddiqi: Where did you meet him?

Ahmad: I met him in the playground near the gate.

Mr. Siddiqi: What did you and Aslam do after you had met each other?

Ahmad: We stood together in the playground and talked to each other.

Mr. Siddiqi: What were the other boys in the playground doing?

Ahmad: Most of them were playing games with each other.

Mr. Siddiqi: Ali, when did you arrive?

Ali: I arrived at five to nine, I arrived five minutes before the bell rang.

Mr. Siddiqi: You arrived five minutes before the bell rang and five minutes after Ahmad had arrived.

Did any of you arrive later than Ali? A lot of you have put your hands up. Rashid, when did you arrive?

Rashid: I arrived at two minutes to nine, Sir. I arrived three minutes later than Ali.

* * * *

EXERCISE A

Write five sentences from each of these tables.

1.	I	met saw	your uncle father	about ten minutes after he had	arrived at left	your house.
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2.	I	met saw talked to	her grandfather uncle	only two days before he died.
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* * * *

EXERCISE B

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) I shall *meet* you at the station.
- (b) He *meets* his brother every afternoon outside the school.
- (c) I *met* your brother last week for the first time.
- (d) Have you *met* my friend, Nazir Ahmad, before?

meet meets met

- 1. I — one of my old friends yesterday.
- 2. Come and — my old friend, Nazir Ahmad.
- 3. Had you — him before?
- 4. Her servant walks to the school and — her son at the gate every afternoon.
- 5. Shall we — each other next week?

* * * *

Did you learn the poem at the end of the last lesson? Have you learnt it by heart? Can you remember all of it? Can you close your book and say it all?

Mr. Siddiqi's boys learnt this poem for their homework one day. They learnt it by heart.

It was an easy poem to learn. Why was it easy to learn? It was easy to learn because it was short.

It was a poem of only ten lines. Short poems are easy to learn but long poems are difficult to learn.

At the beginning of the English lesson Mr. Siddiqi said to his pupils, "Close your books. Have you all learnt that pretty little poem by Christina Rossetti? Can you all say it by heart?"

All the boys answered, "Yes, Sir."

"Good!" said Mr. Siddiqi. "Ali, was it an easy poem to learn or was it a difficult poem to learn?"

"It was an easy poem to learn, Sir" answered Ali.

"Why was it easy to learn?" asked Mr. Siddiqi.

Ali answered, "It was easy to learn because it was short and because the words in it were easy."

"Yes," said Mr. Siddiqi. "That's a good answer. It's easy to learn short poems but it's difficult to learn long poems. It's easy to learn poetry with easy words in it but it's difficult to learn poetry with difficult words in it. Zafar, have you learnt the poem by heart?"

"Yes, Sir. I think so, Sir," said Zafar. He did not look at all happy.

"Was it an easy poem for you to learn by heart?" asked Mr. Siddiqi.

"No, Sir," answered Zafar. "It's never easy for me to learn poetry by heart."

"Perhaps it's not easy for you because you don't work hard enough," said Mr. Siddiqi. He was right. Zafar is the laziest boy in the class and he never spends enough time on his homework. He had not learnt the poem by heart. He had only looked at it for a few minutes before school that morning.

"Say the poem, Zafar," said Mr. Siddiqi.

Zafar began, " 'Boats sail on the rivers, And ships sail on the seas.....' I don't remember the next line, Sir."

"Tell him, somebody," said Mr. Siddiqi.

" 'But clouds that sail across the sky'," said one of the boys.

"Yes, Sir. I remember now, Sir," said Zafar. " 'But clouds that sail across the sky, Are prettier far than these'."

He stopped and everybody waited for the next line. Then he said, "I've forgotten the next line, Sir."

Some of the boys smiled but Mr. Siddiqi was not smiling at all. He said, "You always forget poetry. Why do you forget it?"

“I don’t know, Sir.”

“You forget poetry,” said Mr. Siddiqi, “because you don’t learn it. You don’t spend enough time on your homework. Well — you won’t forget this poem. You will write it out five times for me and bring it to me tomorrow morning.”

The next morning Zafar knew every line of the poem by heart. It was easy for him to remember it because he had written it out five times. It was difficult for him to forget it!

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) “Don’t *forget* the name of this shop.”
- (b) He sometimes *forgets* his bag and leaves it at the office.
- (c) I remembered the name of your sister but I *forgot* the name of your brother.
- (d) “Excuse me. I have *forgotten* your name.”

forget forgets forgot forgotten

- 1. We had a beautiful holiday and I shall never — it.
- 2. He went back into the house because he had — the key of his car.

3. Zafar — his books sometimes and leaves them at home.
4. Waheed did not — his brother's birthday.
5. It was an easy name to remember but I — it.

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

Write *five* sentences from each of these tables.

1.	It	is	easy	to drive a car.
		is not	difficult	to ride a bicycle. to swim.

2.	It	is	easy	for you him us	to learn	Sindhi English.
		is not	difficult		to under- stand	

3.	This is	a difficult	lesson	to learn.
	That was	an easy	poem	to understand.

* * * * *

Ali is clever and Nasima is clever too. Ali works hard and Nasima works hard, too. Both are sometimes naughty but they both are usually

good. Nasima is like Ali. The two children are like each other.

Zafar is lazy but his brother works hard. His brother is not like him. The two brothers are not like each other.

Ali brought an arithmetic book home from school, and Nasima brought an English book home from school. The two books were the same colour and they were the same shape and size. The two books were like each other. Nasima said, "Is your book the same as mine?" Ali looked at Nasima's book and said, "No. Your book looks like mine but it's a different book. Yours is an English book but mine is an arithmetic book. The two books are like each other but they are different books."

Ali looked at Nasima's book again. "This isn't a textbook. Your school uses the same textbooks as mine and we don't use this book at my school."

Nasima said, "No, it isn't a textbook. It's a book of stories."

"Have you bought it?" asked Ali.

"No," said Nasima. "I haven't bought it. I've borrowed it. I've borrowed it from our school library. We have a good library at my school and we can borrow one English book and one Urdu

book at a time from it. We can have each book for a week."

"Don't you usually borrow Urdu books?" asked Ali.

"I've always borrowed Urdu books," said Nasima. "I borrowed an English book today for the first time."

"Will you lend it to me?" said Ali.

"I shall read it first," said Nasima, "and then I shall lend it to you."

Nasima read the book first. When she had finished it, she lent it to Ali. "It's a good book," she said. "I enjoyed it very much."

"Is it easy to understand?" asked Ali.

"Oh, yes," answered Nasima. "There are not many difficult words in it. The English of the book is easy to understand."

Ali borrowed the book from Nasima and he enjoyed it, too.

* * * * *

EXERCISE E

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) Can you *lend* me five rupees?
- (b) I *lent* him a book two months ago and he has not given it back to me

- (c) I have never *lent* him any of my books because he never gives books back when he borrows them.

lend lends lent

1. I — him ten rupees six months ago and he has not paid it back to me.
2. The library at my school — books for only one week at a time, but pupils can borrow books for two weeks at a time from the library at my brother's school.
3. He had — his bicycle to a friend and his friend had not brought it back.
4. "Don't — any of your books to him. He never gives them back."
5. "I've sometimes — him money and he's always paid me back."

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

playground	forget	earlier (<i>adverb</i>)
library	forgot	earliest (<i>adverb</i>)
talk (<i>verb</i>)	forgotten	first (<i>adverb</i>)
meet	borrow	like (<i>preposition</i>)
met	lend	after (<i>conjunction</i>)
remember	lent	before (<i>conjunction</i>)

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. The boys were talking to *each other*.
They had never met *each other* before.
The two brothers are like *each other*.
- B. Ahmad arrived at *twelve minutes to nine* and
Rashid arrived at *two minutes to nine*. (We
say *five to nine*, *ten to nine*, *twenty to nine*,
twenty-five to nine, but we say *four minutes to*
nine, *thirteen minutes to nine* and so on. We
say 'minutes' with all numbers *not* ending in
five or nought.)
- C. We arrived at the station *after* the train had
left.
The train had left *before* we arrived at the
station.
- D. *It is easy to learn* English.
It was difficult for him to ride his father's
bicycle because his legs were short.
This will be a *difficult lesson to learn*.
- E. There were two cars on the road. Each was
small, each was blue and each had only two
doors. One car was *like* the other. The
two cars were *like each other*.
- F. We can borrow two books *at a time* from the
library.

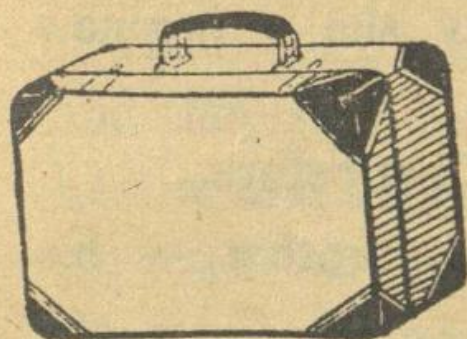
LESSON TWELVE

Do you remember Naseer? We read about him in Lesson Seven. He is fifteen years old; he has two younger brothers and he lives in Lahore. At the end of December last year, Naseer and his brothers were not at school because their schools had closed for the holiday. At the beginning of the holiday, an uncle of the boys came from Peshawar and visited the family. He stayed with them for a few days. His name was Mr. Hashim Khan. When he went back to Peshawar, he took Naseer with him and Naseer stayed there for a week with his uncle's family.

On the day before their journey, Naseer was happy and excited because he had never been to Peshawar before. "Will it be an interesting journey?" he asked his uncle.

"Oh yes," said his uncle. "We shall drive through Jhelum and Rawalpindi. We shall cross the River Indus at Attock. It will be interesting for you to see all these places. You will like Peshawar, too. It's a fine city and the country

around it is beautiful. Put plenty of warm clothes in your suitcase because Peshawar is cold during the winter. It's colder than



a suitcase

Lahore during the winter and hotter during the summer. Wear some warm clothes tomorrow morning. We shall start our journey very early and it will be cold when we start."

"I'll wear my new pullover and a warm coat," said Naseer. "My mother has given me a new pullover and I've not worn it before." When they left the next morning, he wore his new pullover and a warm coat.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) Do you always *wear* a hat?
- (b) I *wore* my new coat for the first time yesterday.
- (c) I have *worn* this coat for a long time but it still looks new.

wear wears wearing wore worn

1. Why are you — your brother's shirt?

2. She did not — her new shoes because it was raining and the streets were dirty.
3. When she went to the party, she — her new clothes.
4. He has never — that kind of hat before.
5. He is very angry when his brother — his shirts.

* * * *

They all got up early the next morning. When they had washed themselves and had breakfast, Naseer and his brothers carried the suitcases out to the car and put them in the back. Naseer's mother gave him a basket. "Carry this carefully out to the car," she said. "It's your food for the journey. I've given you plenty of food. You are starting early and you'll be hungry before you get to the end of your journey." Naseer carried the basket carefully out to the car and put it on the back seat.

He and his uncle said goodbye to everybody and sat together in the front seat. "How do you start the engine?" asked Naseer.

"I turn this key to the right," said his uncle. He turned the key to the right and the engine started. They said goodbye to others again

and drove away. It was still early. It was only half past six in the morning when they drove away.

There were not many other cars on the road and they soon left Lahore. When they had left Lahore and there were no buildings at the side of the road, Mr. Hashim Khan started driving fast. He drove at about fifty-five miles an hour. He drove slowly when they went through towns and villages, but he drove fast when there were no houses or other buildings at the side of the road.

"Do you enjoy driving?" asked Naseer.

"Yes," said his uncle. "I enjoy it very much. I enjoy a long drive like this one very much. I don't enjoy driving through large towns very much, because so many people drive badly and do such foolish things. Bad driving is dangerous. It kills people."

"Is it dangerous to drive fast?" asked Naseer. They were travelling at sixty miles an hour when he spoke.

"It's not dangerous to drive fast in some places," said his uncle, "but it's very dangerous to drive fast in other places. It's dangerous to drive fast in towns and villages. It's very dangerous to drive fast when the road turns to the left or to the right

and you cannot see very far in front of you. It's safe to drive fast when the road is straight and you can see a long way in front of you. I'm driving at sixty miles an hour now and I'm driving safely. The road is straight, I can see a long way in front of me and there are no other cars in front of me. Now I'll stop driving so fast. We are coming to a village. When we leave the village, I'll start driving fast again."

When they had driven slowly through the village, Naseer said, "How old were you when you started driving?"

"I was twenty when I started driving," said his uncle. "I'm thirty-five now. I've been driving for fifteen years."

"Have you ever had an accident?" asked Naseer.

"No," said his uncle. "I've never hit another car. I've never hurt or killed anybody. I've been driving for fifteen years and I've never had an accident. Accidents happen when people drive foolishly."

Mr. Hashim Khan looked at his watch and said "It's half past eight now and we left your home at half past six. We've been travelling for two hours."

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

Write *ten* sentences from this table.

I have They have My brother has	been	learning English living in Lahore working in this office using this library	for three years.
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* * * * *

EXERCISE C

Answer the questions:

1. Ali started reading twenty minutes ago and he is still reading. How long has Ali been reading?
2. Mr. and Mrs. Hashim Khan moved to Peshawar six years ago and they are still living there. How long have Mr. and Mrs. Hashim Khan been living in Peshawar?
3. Ali and his friends started playing cricket at two o'clock. It is three o'clock now and they are still playing cricket. How long have Ali and his friends been playing cricket?
4. The aeroplane for Lahore left Karachi one hour ago and it is still in the air. How long has the aeroplane been flying?

5. Mr. Jamil started writing letters at six o' clock and it is twenty-five past six now. He is still writing. How long has he been writing letters?

* * * * *

When Mr. Hashim Khan and Naseer came to Jhelum, they crossed a very long bridge. It crosses the Jhelum River. It is the longest bridge between Lahore and Peshawar.

They were leaving Jhelum when they saw a lot of people in front of them in the middle of the road. "What has happened?" asked Naseer. "An accident has happened," said his uncle. "Look! One car has hit another car."

A policeman and a lot of other people were standing by the two cars. Mr. Hashim Khan stopped his car and said, "Can I help anybody?" "No, thank you, Sir," said the policeman. "This accident hasn't hurt anybody."

"How did it happen?" asked Mr. Hashim Khan. The policeman answered. "The driver of one of these cars came too fast out of the road on that side. The other driver hit him".

"There are too many accidents on this road," said Mr. Hashim Khan. "Too many people drive badly."

After Jhelum the road went over some low hills. They were not very high. "How high are these hills?" asked Naseer. "They are only about two thousand feet high," answered his uncle. "These hills are low. The Murree Hills are much higher."

"Shall we see the Murree Hills?" asked Naseer. "Oh yes," said his uncle. "We'll see them before we get to Rawalpindi."

"Shall we see them soon?" asked Naseer. "Yes," said his uncle. "We'll see them soon. We'll see them when we get to the other side of these low hills."

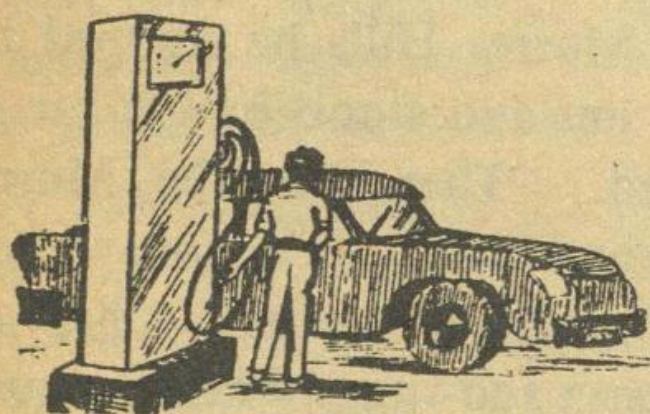
When he saw the Murree Hills he stopped the car. They both got out and stood by the car on the side of the road. "There are the Murree Hills," said Mr. Hashim Khan. "They are white," said Naseer. "Yes," said his uncle. "They are white because it has been snowing. There is usually snow on those hills by the end of December."

"Are they a long way away?" asked Naseer. "Yes," said his uncle. "They are on the other side of Rawalpindi. We are looking towards Rawalpindi now and it is about fifteen miles from here. The hills are more than twenty miles away."

They got back into the car again and drove towards Rawalpindi. Mr. Hashim Khan looked

at his watch and said, "We'll get to Rawalpindi soon. It's ten to eleven now. We'll get there by half past eleven."

"Shall we stop to have lunch at Rawalpindi?" asked Naseer. "No," said his uncle. "Let's stop to have lunch somewhere in the country. There's a very pretty place on the other side of Rawalpindi and near Wah. Can you wait for an hour or two before we have lunch, or are you too hungry?" "I'm not hungry at all," said Naseer. "I can wait." They did not stop at Rawalpindi to have lunch,



a petrol pump

but they stopped there to put petrol into the car. "Six gallons please," said Mr. Hashim Khan to the man at the pump and the man put six gallons of petrol into the car. Mr. Hashim Khan paid the man and they drove away towards Peshawar.

At about one o'clock they stopped to have lunch at a pretty place near Wah. "I'm hungry now," said Mr. Hashim Khan. "I'm ready for my lunch." "I'm ready for my lunch, too," said Naseer. He opened his mother's basket. His

uncle looked into the basket and said, "Your mother has given us a fine lunch." They were both hungry and they both enjoyed their lunch very much. There was plenty of food for them both and it was all good.

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

Write *ten* sentences from this table.

We I	shall	visit meet see	my uncle when we	go to visit have our holiday at	Peshawar.
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Read these questions and answers carefully:

- (a) Why did Mr. Hashim Khan stop the car?
He stopped the car to get some petrol.
- (b) "Why did you go to the library?" "I went to the library to borrow a book."
- (c) "Why has your father come to school?"
"He has come to school to see the head-master."
- (d) Why is Bashir running to school? He is running, to get ere before the bell rings.

* * * * *

EXERCISE E

Read this passage and then answer the questions. (Answer the questions in sentences like the ones above.)

Ali and Nasima left their house. They were going to school. Mr. Jamil left the house too. He was going to his office. He drove away in his car.

On his way to the office, he stopped at a petrol pump and bought some petrol. On his way home from the office in the afternoon, he stopped at a shop and bought a film for his camera. When he got back into the car, he turned the key and started the engine.

1. Why did Ali and Nasima leave their house?
2. Why did Mr. Jamil leave the house?
3. Why did Mr. Jamil stop at a petrol pump?
4. Why did Mr. Jamil stop at a shop?
5. Why did Mr. Jamil turn the key?

* * * * *

EXERCISE F

Read again the passages about Naseer's journey to Peshawar and then answer these questions:

1. What is the name of Naseer's uncle?
2. Where did he stay when he visited Lahore?
3. How long did he stay?
4. At what time did Naseer and his uncle start their journey?
5. What did Naseer's mother give them before they left?

6. How fast did Mr. Hashim Khan drive when they had left Lahore?
7. When is it safe to drive fast?
8. When did Mr. Hashim Khan drive slowly?
9. How old was he when he started driving?
10. Had he ever had an accident?
11. When do accidents happen?
12. Where is the longest bridge between Lahore and Peshawar?
13. What river does it cross?
14. What did Naseer and his uncle see when they were leaving Jhelum?
15. What had happened?
16. Why had the accident happened? (*Use 'because' in your answer.*)
17. How high are the hills between Jhelum and Rawalpindi?
18. Why did Naseer and his uncle stop at Rawalpindi? (*Use 'to'.*)
19. Where did they stop at about one o'clock?
20. Why did they stop there? (*Use 'to'.*)

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

river	cross (<i>verb</i>)	straight
bridge	start (<i>verb</i>)	low
suitcase	wash (<i>verb</i>)	excited
drive (<i>noun</i>)	happen	during
accident	wore	towards
petrol	worn	soon
(petrol) pump	dangerous	ever
gallon	safe	

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. *We started learning* English three years ago.
They will stop playing cricket at five o'clock.
Mr. Hashim Khan enjoys driving.
Bad driving is dangerous.
- B. *I have been learning* English for three years.
How long have you been learning English?
Ali has been reading a book for half an hour.
We have been living in this house for four years.
The boys have been playing football for a quarter of an hour.
- C. *"I'll start driving fast again when we leave the village."*
He will visit his uncle when he goes to Peshawar.

*When he travels to Lahore, he will go by air.
"You'll be hungry before you get to the end of
your long journey."*

*They will meet a friend at the station before
they go home.*

*D. Naseer and his uncle got to Rawalpindi by
half past eleven.*

*There is usually snow on the Murree Hills by
the end of December.*

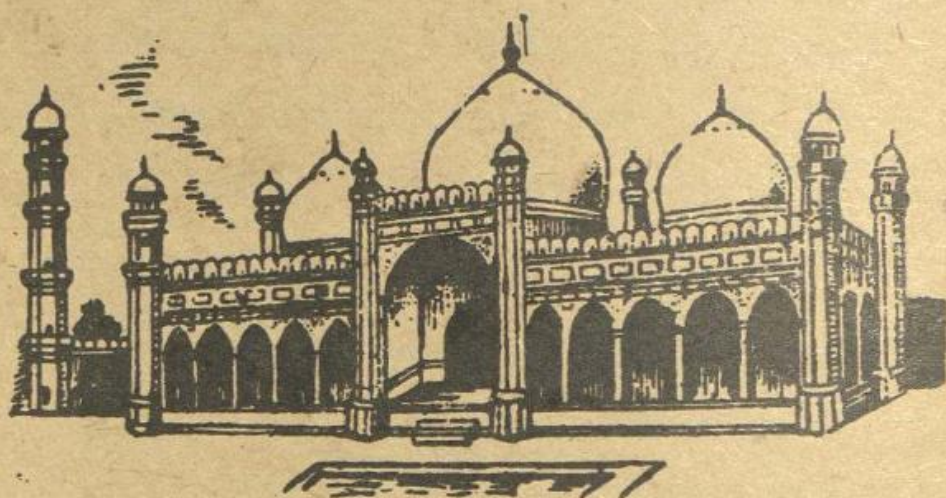
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LESSON THIRTEEN

When they had taken their lunch, Naseer put the basket away in the back of the car and his uncle started the engine. They started moving again and drove towards Peshawar. On their way to Peshawar they crossed the River Indus at Attock. The Indus is a large river and there is a very big bridge across it at Attock. Attock is a very interesting old town and Naseer and his uncle stopped there to take some photographs.

The next big town was Nowshera. When they had left Nowshera behind them, Mr. Hashim Khan said to Naseer, "We are not very far from Peshawar now. We shall soon be home."

They drove into Peshawar through the old part of the city. They went past a large mosque.



a mosque

"That's a fine old mosque," said Mr. Hashim Khan. "I'll take you there on Friday." They drove past the station and he said, "We are very near my house now. We'll be home very soon."

Mr. Hashim Khan was very happy when he arrived home and was with his family again. He had two sons, Mahmood and Ghafoor. They were Naseer's cousins. (The sons and daughters of your aunts and uncles are your cousins.) Naseer had not seen his cousins for a long time and they were all very happy when they met again.

"Are you tired after your long journey?" asked Mahmood. "No, I'm not tired at all," said Naseer. "It was a nice journey and I enjoyed every minute of it."

"Are you very hungry?" asked Ghafoor. "Have you had anything to eat?"

His father laughed and said, "We've had plenty to eat. We stopped and had a meal in the car at that pretty place near Wah. Naseer's mother had given us a lot of good food and we had a very nice meal. Are you very hungry, Naseer?" "No, I'm not hungry at all," said Naseer. "We'll have tea now," said his uncle, "and we'll have a big meal later. We'll have tea now."

May I have a wash first?" asked Naseer. "Yes, you may," said his uncle. "Mahmood will show you the bathroom. I'll have a wash, too and then we'll have tea."

Mahmood took Naseer to the bathroom. "Here's a clean towel for you," he said. Naseer said, "Thank you very much. May I use that piece of soap?" "Yes," said his cousin. "I put it there for you."

Naseer washed his hands and face with soap and water and used the towel to dry them. When he had dried them, he went and had tea with his cousins.

While they were having tea, Ghafoor said, "Do you know anything about Peshawar and the country around it?" Naseer answered, "I know that Peshawar is an old and famous city and I know that the country around it is the home of the Pathans. I know that there is a famous pass near here, the Khyber Pass. I hope that I shall see the Khyber Pass during this holiday."

"I'll ask my father to take us all for a drive through the Khyber Pass while you are here," said Mahmood. "We always enjoy the drive through the pass and I know that you will enjoy it."

"I hope that he will take us," said Naseer. While he was speaking, Mr. Hashim Khan came back into the room to have a cup of tea with the boys.

“What do you hope, Naseer?” he asked.
Ghafoor said, “He hopes that you will take us for a drive through the Khyber Pass.”

“Oh yes, I’ll take you,” said Mr. Hashim Khan.
“I always enjoy going for a drive through the Khyber Pass. I think that Naseer will enjoy it very much because he has never seen it before.”

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Write *ten* sentences from this table.

I	know		they are enjoying themselves.
We	think	that	it will be fine tomorrow.
They	hope		they will come to live in Karachi.

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

Write *five* sentences from this table.

			he will pass the examination.
He	thinks	that	all his friends will come to the party.
	hopes		his son is doing well at the new school.

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

Write *five* sentences from this table.

While	I was speaking, we were talking to each other, we were listening to the radio,	we heard a noise outside the room. I saw a man at the door.
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* * * * *

EXERCISE D

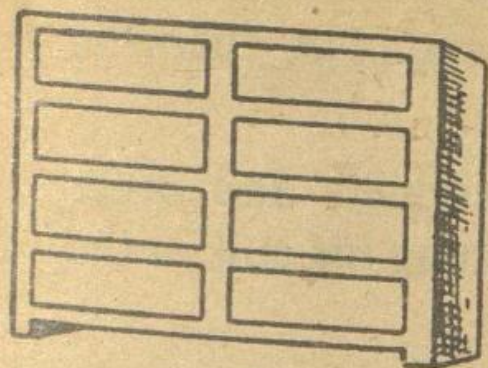
When we ask for things, we often use sentences with 'May' in them. We say sentences like, "May I borrow your ruler?" and "Please may I have another piece of cake?"

Now ask for these things:—(1) a book from the library, (2) a glass of water, (3) some more rice, (4) another cup of tea, (5) a ruler from another pupil (*use 'borrow'*).

* * * * *

Mr. Hashim Khan's house had two floors. The bedrooms were upstairs and the other rooms were downstairs. When they had finished their tea, Mahmood said to Naseer, "You will sleep in our bedroom while you are here. Come upstairs and see our room."

Naseer and his cousins climbed the stairs and



went to the room. It was a nice large room with three beds in it. Somebody had brought Naseer's suitcase upstairs and put it in the bedroom. Mahmood showed Naseer a cupboard and a chest of drawers. He said, "You can keep your shirts in this large drawer and you can keep your other small things in these two drawers. We emptied these drawers before you came. You can hang your suits in that large cupboard."

"Thank you very much," said Naseer and he started taking his clothes out of his suitcase and putting them away.



A suit is hanging in this cupboard

When he pulled one of the drawers open, he saw some handkerchiefs in it. He said, "Somebody has left his handkerchiefs in this drawer."

Mahmood looked into it and said, "I'm sorry. They are mine. I've left them there. I'll empty the drawer at once

and then you can use it." He took the handkerchiefs out of that drawer and put them in another.

Naseer put his shirts, handkerchiefs and other small things in the drawers and hung his suit in the cupboard.

* * * * *

EXERCISE E

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) Where do you *keep* your car?
- (b) Mr. Siddiqi *keeps* his pencils in a drawer and his books in a cupboard.
- (c) Because there was no cupboard in the room, he *kept* his clothes in his suitcase.
- (d) "You're very late but we've *kept* some supper for you."

keep keeps kept

- 1. "I shan't — this old bicycle. I'll sell it and buy another."
- 2. We have always — a dog in this house.
- 3. This shop-keeper — good things in his shop but they are always expensive.
- 4. Did you — any supper for him?

5. We — some supper for him but he did not arrive.

* * * * *

EXERCISE F

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) Where will you *hang* that picture?
- (b) That boy never *hangs* his clothes in the right place!
- (c) In the picture a tie is *hanging* on a hook.
- (d) He put a hook in the wall and then he *hung* a picture from it.
- (e) Somebody has *hung* his tie on the hook in the picture.



hang *hangs* *hanging* *hung*

- 1. A suit was — in the cupboard.
- 2. You can — your coat up on that hook.
- 3. This picture has always — in this place.
- 4. He took his coat off and — it on the back of a chair.
- 5. He always — his coat and trousers up before he goes to bed.

* * * * *

The sun rises early in the morning and it goes down in the evening. It is light when the sun is in the sky and it is dark after the sun has gone down. When it is dark, we can see the moon and the stars in the sky.

When Naseer had put his clothes away, Ghafoor said, "It will be dark very soon. Let's go for a short walk while it is still light." "I'll enjoy a walk," said Naseer. "I've been sitting in the car all day and I'll enjoy using my legs again."

They went downstairs and went out of the house through the front door. Mr. Hashim Khan saw them and said, "Where are you going?" "We're going for a short walk," said Mahmood. "Will you come with us?"

"No, thank you," said his father. "A lot of letters came for me while I was away. I'll stay at home and answer some of them." He stayed at home while the boys had their walk. While they were walking, he was writing letters.

While the boys were walking together, the sun was going down. It was going down over the mountains. Naseer looked at the mountains and said, "This is a beautiful place. I enjoy seeing mountains because the country around Lahore is

flat. I've never seen mountains before. I've always seen only flat country."

The sun was going down and the sky in the west had a beautiful colour. "It will soon be dark," said Ghafoor. While the sun was going down in the west, the moon was rising in the east. It was a full moon and it rose when the sun went down. "Look!" said Mahmood. "The moon has risen."

The sky was very beautiful now. The sun had gone down but there was still a red light from the sun in the west and there was the light of the full moon in the east.

* * * * *

EXERCISE G

Write *five* sentences from this table.

While Nasima was	painting a picture, listening to the radio, helping her mother,	Ali was	doing his homework. writing a letter.
------------------------	--	---------	--

* * * * *

EXERCISE H

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) The hills above Rawalpindi *rise* steeply.
- (b) An aeroplane moves very fast before it *rises* from the ground.
- (c) The car moved slowly because the road was *rising* steeply all the way.
- (d) The aeroplane was moving fast when it *rose* from the ground.
- (e) It was dark and the moon had *risen* when we left the house.

rise rises rising rose risen

- 1. When we got up, the sun was —.
- 2. The sun always — in the east and goes down in the west.
- 3. The aeroplane started moving and soon it — from the ground.
- 4. The sun had — before we got up.
- 5. The moon will not — for another hour.

* * * * *

EXERCISE I

Read again the passage about Naseer's visit to Peshawar and then answer these questions:

- 1. What large river did Naseer and his uncle cross between Rawalpindi and Peshawar?

2. Where did they cross the river?
3. Why did they stop at Attock?
4. What was the next large town after Attock?
5. What did Naseer see while he was driving through Peshawar to his uncle's house?
6. What meal did Naseer have when he arrived at his uncles's house?
7. Where did Naseer go to have a wash?
8. Who gave him a towel and put the soap in the bathroom?
9. What do we call the famous pass near Peshawar?
10. How many floors had Mr. Hashim Khan's house?
11. What rooms were upstairs?
12. Whose room did Naseer sleep in?
13. On what did Naseer hang his suits?
14. Where did he keep his other clothes?
15. Who had left his handkerchief in one of Naseer's drawers?
16. When is it light and when is it dark?
17. What did the boys do after Naseer had put his clothes away?

18. What was Mr. Hashim Khan doing while the boys were having a walk?
19. What is the country like around Lahore?
20. What colour is the sky in the west when the sun goes down?

* * * * *

EXERCISE F

Write *ten* sentences about your town or village and the country around it.

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

mosque	west	may
cousin	dry (<i>verb</i>)	nice
meal	dried	famous
soap	hope (<i>verb</i>)	dark
towel	empty (<i>verb</i>)	light (<i>adj.</i> , <i>opp. of</i>
bathroom	emptied	‘dark’)
pass (<i>noun</i>)	keep	light (<i>noun</i>)
stairs	kept	flat (<i>adjective</i>)
drawer	hang	upstairs
chest of drawers	hung	downstairs
tie (<i>noun</i>)	rise	past (<i>preposition</i>)
hook (<i>noun</i>)	rose	that (<i>conjunction</i>)
east	risen	while

MODEL SENTENCES

A. I know that he is living somewhere in this town.

We think *that* he will pass the examination.
He hopes *that* all his friends are enjoying themselves.

B. *While* the boys were having a walk, Mr. Hashim Khan was writing letters.

While Naseer was speaking, somebody came into the room.

C. "May I *borrow* another book?"

"Please, *may I have* a glass of water?"

"You *may use* my ruler."

* * * * *

LESSON FOURTEEN

Before he went to bed on his first night in Peshawar, Naseer wrote a letter to his father and his mother. "What are you doing?" asked Ghafoor. Naseer answered "I'm writing a letter to my father and mother to tell them that I've had a good journey and arrived safely. I'll post it tomorrow morning. Is there a post office near here?"

"We'll show you the town tomorrow morning," said Mahmood. "You can post it when you're visiting the town."

When he went upstairs to bed with his cousins, Naseer said, "I'm very tired now. I'll sleep well tonight." "You're tired after your long journey," said Mahmood. "Don't get up early tomorrow morning."

"I'll get up when you get up," said Naseer. "Please wake me when you wake."

The next morning Mahmood and Ghafoor woke before Naseer. Ghafoor was in the bed next to Naseer's and Mahmood said to him, "Is Naseer

awake?" Ghafoor answered, "No. He's still asleep. Shall I wake him?" "No. Don't wake him. He's tired and he needs a good long sleep."

But Naseer was waking up and he heard them. "I'm not asleep," he said. "I've woken up. I'll get up at the same time as you."

"Have you had a good night's sleep?" asked Mahmood. "I hope you slept well. I hope your bed wasn't too hard. I remember I slept in that bed once and it was rather hard."

"No, it isn't hard at all," said Naseer. "It's quite soft and I've slept very well all through the night. I went to sleep at once and I've only woken up this minute."

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

Write *five* sentences from this table.

I hope He thinks	you will like this book.
	the headmaster has come to school today.
	the boys enjoyed the film.

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) "*Wake* up! It's late!"
- (b) He *wakes* at the same time every morning.
- (c) "I think he's *waking* up."
- (d) Naseer's father went to his room and *woke* him.
- (e) "I hope the noise hasn't *woken* the baby."

wake wakes waking woke woken

1. He was — up when the servant came into the bedroom.
2. She made a noise and it — the baby.
3. The baby was crying because somebody had — him up.
4. She sleeps badly and — at the smallest noise.
5. "I hope the noise from the street during the night didn't — you up."

* * * * *

After breakfast the boys went for a walk through the town. When they came to the post office, Naseer posted his letter. "May I stop at a shop to buy some postcards?" he said. Mahmood said, "Yes. The shop over there sells postcards."

They crossed the street and went into the shop. Naseer said to the shop-keeper, "I want some

picture postcards, please, of Peshawar and the country around it." The shop-keeper brought out two boxes of cards and said, "Please look at these cards and choose some."

A picture postcard has a picture on one side and you write on the other side. Naseer looked at the cards and chose the ones with the nicest pictures. He looked at one and said, "This is a very good picture of the Mahabat Khan mosque. I'll have two of these, please." Then he found a picture of the Khyber Pass. "I'll have this one," he said. But then he found a nicer picture of the Pass and said, "I'll have this one instead of that one. It's a nicer picture." Then he chose a very good picture of a street in the old city of Peshawar. When he had chosen several different postcards, he said, "I think these are enough." Then he saw a nice picture of the River Indus at Attock and said, "Here's a good picture of Attock. I was there yesterday. I'll have this one as well." He did not choose any more postcards but paid the shop-keeper and left the shop with his cousins.

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

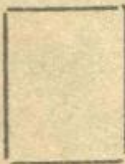
- (a) "You can borrow one of these three books. Which one do you *choose*?"

- (b) He went into the library and *chose* a book.
(c) Which book have you *chosen*?

choose chooses choosing chose chosen

1. Mr. Jamil was looking at some ties in a shop. He was — a new tie for himself.
2. When Aslam borrows a book from the library, he usually — a book of short stories.
3. When he had — a tie, Mr. Jamil paid for it.
4. "Do you like my new shoes?" said the little girl. "I went to the shop with Mummy and — them myself."
5. What kind of book does Aslam usually — ?

* * * * *

POSTCARD	
	ADDRESS ONLY 

This picture shows the back of a picture postcard. You cannot see the picture on it because it

is on the other side. There is a line down the middle, between the two halves of the card. You write only the address on the right-hand half. You put the stamp on that half as well. You put it in the top right-hand corner. The left-hand half of a postcard is not very big and there is not enough room for many words on it. People with small writing can write more on a postcard than people with large writing.

In the afternoon Naseer wrote a postcard to his brothers and several postcards to his friends. Let's read his postcard to one of the boys in his class at school. He wrote the address on the right-hand half of the postcard:

Mr. Gulzar Ahmad,
136 Race Course Road,
LAHORE.

On the other side he wrote:

122 University Road,
Peshawar,
29th December.

Dear Gulzar,

I am spending a week with my uncle and his family at Peshawar. My uncle and I drove here yesterday from Lahore and I enjoyed the journey

very much. We are going to the Khyber Pass next Sunday.

I hope you are enjoying the holiday as much as I am.

Yours sincerely,
Naseer.

* * * *

EXERCISE D

Write a postcard to a friend in another town or village. Do not write any more than Naseer wrote. Remember that there is not much room on a postcard and you cannot write very much. Write your address and your friend's address in the right places.

* * * * *

When Naseer was walking through the town with his cousins, they met one of Mr. Hashim Khan's friends. He knew Mahmood and Ghafoor but he did not know Naseer. "This is our cousin, Naseer," said Mahmood. "He comes from Lahore."

"How long are you staying in Peshawar?" asked the gentleman. "I'm staying here until next Wednesday," answered Naseer.

"What will you do while you are here?" asked the gentleman. Naseer answered, "I'm visiting

the mosque tomorrow and I'm going to the Khyber Pass on Sunday."

"I hope you enjoy yourself," said Mr. Hashim Khan's friend.

* * * * *

EXERCISE E

Write *ten* sentences from this table.

1.	I am He is They are	taking an examination travelling to Lahore leaving Karachi	tomorrow. next Saturday. next week.
----	---------------------------	--	---

* * * *

EXERCISE F

Write *five* questions from this table.

2.	Are you Is he Are they	having a holiday in the hills going to Murree	in June ? next summer ?
----	------------------------------	---	--------------------------------

* * * *

In large towns there are many cars, buses and bicycles on the streets from early in the morning until late at night. There is a lot of traffic on the streets for most of the day. In busy parts of a

large town we often see policemen and many of these policemen direct the traffic. A traffic policeman stands in the middle of the road and directs the traffic. He makes the traffic on one road stop and lets the traffic on another road go. When he holds his hand up he makes the traffic stop.

In most large towns there are traffic lights as well as policemen and these traffic lights direct the traffic too. When the red light is on, it makes the traffic stop. When the green light is on, it lets the traffic go. The red light is at the top, the green light is at the bottom and there is a yellow light in the middle. When only the yellow light shines, drivers know that the red light will come next. When the red and yellow lights shine together, drivers know that the green light will come next and let them drive past the traffic lights.

* * * * *

EXERCISE G

Write *five* sentences from each of these tables.

Mr. Siddiqi makes	his pupils the boys in his class	work hard. do their homework well. read plenty of books.
-------------------------	--	---

2. The head-master lets	the pupils the boys at his school	use the library until five o'clock. work in their class-rooms after school. bring their bicycles to school.
-------------------------	--------------------------------------	---

3. The teacher does not let	his her	pupils	talk to each other in class. write their home-work with pencils. be lazy.
-----------------------------	------------	--------	---

Read this passage very carefully:

Mrs. Jamil never *lets both the children* come into her kitchen while she is cooking. She sometimes *lets Nasima* come in to help her. One afternoon Ali and Nasima were sitting in the front room when a very nice smell came from the kitchen. "I can smell something nice," said Ali. "Mummy's cooking something nice."

Nasima smelt it too. She said, "I think she's cooking some nice little cakes. *Let's go* to the kitchen and ask her for some. They are nice when they're hot."

The children went to the kitchen and stood at the door. Their mother *did not let them come in*. "You can't come in here," she said. "I'm busy."

"What are you cooking, Mummy?" asked Nasima. "I'm cooking some little cakes," said Mrs. Jamil.

"Please *let us have* some," said Ali. "They are so nice when they're hot." "I'll *let you have* one each", said his mother and she came to the door to give them one cake each. The cakes were small and the children soon finished them.

"*Let's ask* Mummy for another one," said Ali. "She often *lets us have* two. You ask her this time."

"Mummy," said Nasima. "Please *let us have* another cake each. They're very small."

Mrs. Jamil *let them have* a second cake each. She gave them a second cake each and said, "I *shan't let you eat* any more. Now go away and *let me finish* my cooking." She made them go away.

Mrs. Jamil *let them have* two cakes each but she *did not let them have* any more. She *let them have* only two cakes each.

* * * * *

EXERCISE H

let lets 'Let's

1. Does your brother — you use his bicycle?
2. “ — visit the zoo this afternoon.”
3. When the children asked her for some cakes.
Mrs. Jamil — them have two each.
4. Mrs. Jamil did not — the children come into
the kitchen.
5. When I need a bicycle, my brother — me
borrow his.

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

sleep(<i>noun</i>)	woke	hard (<i>opp. of</i>
postcard	woken	‘soft’)
card	choose	several
address	chose	right-hand
corner	chosen	left-hand
writing (<i>noun</i>)	direct (<i>verb</i>)	yellow
room (<i>new</i>	smell (<i>noun & vb.</i>)	instead of
<i>meaning</i>)	smelt	as well as
traffic	shine (<i>verb</i>)	as well
traffic light	let	quite
halves (<i>pl. of</i>	awake	rather
‘half’)	asleep	Dear —
wake	soft	Yours sincerely

MODEL SENTENCES

- A. *I hope you will like this book.*
He thinks the boys have enjoyed the film.
I remember he came to see us last year.
- B. *"I'll have this postcard instead of that one."*
"I'll buy this postcard as well as that one."
- C. *I am staying here until next Wednesday.*
He is travelling to Lahore next week.
Are they going to Murree in July next ?
- D. *Mr. Siddiqi makes his pupils work hard.*
My brother lets me borrow his bicycle some-
times.
He did not let his friend use his car but he let
him use his bicycle.
"I shan't let you have any "more cakes."
- E. *Ali comes from Karachi. (— Ali usually lives in*
Karachi.)

* * * * *

LESSON FIFTEEN

In the last lesson we read a postcard from Naseer to one of his friends in Lahore.

Now we shall read two letters. Mr. Hashim Khan wrote these two letters. He wrote the first letter to one of his friends. He wrote the second letter to the manager of an hotel in Karachi. We call the second kind of letter a 'business' letter. Here are the two letters:

122 University Road
Peshawar,
1st March, 1974.

Dear Mr. Ali Husain,

I am visiting Karachi on business at the end of this month and I hope that we can meet each other while I am there. I very much enjoyed meeting you when you visited Peshawar last year.

I shall arrive at Karachi in the evening on Thursday, 28th March and leave for Lahore in the morning on Tuesday, 2nd April. I shall stay at the Hotel Metropole.

Perhaps we can meet each other on Sunday, 31st March. I shall be rather busy on all the other days of my visit. I have your telephone number and I shall ring you up when I arrive.

I look forward to seeing you again.

Yours sincerely,
Hashim Khan.

* * * *

122 University Road,
Peshawar,
1st March, 1974

Dear Sir,

Please reserve for me a single room for the nights of the 28, 29, 30 and 31 March and 1st April.

I shall arrive by air from Lahore in the evening on 28th March and leave by air for Lahore in the morning on 2nd April.

Yours faithfully,
Hashim Khan.

The Manager,
Hotel Metropole,
Karachi.

* * * *

Notice the differences between these two letters. In the business letter Mr. Hashim Khan has written

the address of the hotel manager at Karachi at the bottom of the letter.

Because he knows Mr. Ali Husain, Mr. Hashim Khan has written 'Dear Mr. Ali Husain' at the beginning of the letter to him and 'Yours sincerely' at the end. Because he does not know the hotel manager, he has written 'Dear Sir' at the beginning of the letter to him and 'Yours faithfully' at the end.

In both letters he has given the full date and written the year (1974). When we write letters to friends we do not always give the full date. When Naseer wrote a postcard to his friend in Lahore, he only wrote '29th December' and did not give the year. When we write business letters, we always give the full date and write the year.

When we write a business letter to a lady and we do not know her, we begin the letter with 'Dear Madam'.

* * * * *

EXERCISE A

One of your friends has left your school and moved to another town. Write a short letter to him.

* * * *

Ali came to school on his bicycle. He put his bicycle away and then met Aslam in the playground. Aslam said to him, "Have you been here long?"

"No," said Ali. "I've just arrived. I arrived only a minute or two ago. I've just put my bicycle away. Have *you* been here long?"

No," said Aslam. "I'd just arrived when I saw you."

* * * * *

EXERCISE B

Write *five* sentences from each of these tables.

1.	I have	just	finished learning the poem.
	Ali has		eaten the last mango in the basket.
			come back from the post-office.

2.	I	had just	arrived at school,	when	the bell rang.
	Ali		walked through the gate,		the whistle blew.
	They				

* * * * *

Read this passage carefully and then do the exercise:

Ali is usually careful but he sometimes *breaks* things. Yesterday he *broke* a cup and the day

before yesterday he *broke* a window. Cups are made of china and windows are made of glass. Things made of china and glass *break* rather easily. Yesterday he was walking across the room to put a cup and saucer back on the table when the dog got under his feet. He did not fall and he did not drop the saucer but he dropped the cup. It fell on the floor and *broke*. Things made of china *break* rather easily.

When his mother heard the noise, she came into the room and said, "What was that noise? Have you *broken* anything?" Then she saw the pieces of cup on the floor and said, "I see you've *broken* one of my best cups."

"I'm sorry, Mummy", said Ali. "The dog was in my way and I didn't see him. I was carrying a cup and saucer when I walked into him and I dropped the cup."

"Please be more careful," said his mother. "Yesterday you broke a window when you were playing cricket in the garden with Aslam and now you've *broken* one of my best cups."

* * * * *

EXERCISE C

break breaks broke broken

1. The window glass — when the ball hit it.

2. I dropped the glass but it did not —.
3. She is not careful at all and she often — things.
4. “I’m very sorry. I’ve just — this plate.”
5. Ali had just — one of his mother’s best cups when she walked into the room.

* * * *

Ali and Aslam are friends and they often visit each other’s homes. One day Ali went home with Aslam after school. They had a meal and then they sat down together at a table and did their homework. They did not have very much homework to do that day and Ali did all his homework very quickly. He said to Aslam, “I’ve finished.”

“You’ve been very quick!” said Aslam. “Have you finished your homework already? Have you done it all?”

“Yes, I’ve done it all already,” said Ali. “I don’t often do my homework so quickly but it’s been very easy today.”

Because Aslam had not yet finished his homework, Ali took a book out of his bag and started reading. He read for a few minutes and then said to Aslam, “Haven’t you finished yet?”

“No,” said Aslam. “I’ve not quite finished yet. I’ve nearly finished. I’ve only two more exercises to do.”

When they had finished their homework they put their books away and went out into the garden to have a game of cricket. Ali hit the ball very hard. It hit the wall of the house between two windows. “Be careful, Ali,” said Aslam. You’ve nearly broken another window. You’ve already broken one window this week at your house. Don’t break another window at our house.”

* * * * *

EXERCISE D

Write *ten* sentences and use one of these words or phrases in each sentence:

quickly already yet nearly not quite

* * * *

It is 1974 Mr. Hashim Khan has been living in Peshawar for six years. His friend, Mr. Wasti, has been living there for three years. They both are still living in Peshawar. Mr. Hashim Khan has been living in Peshawar since 1968 Mr. Wasti has been living there since 1971.

* * * *

It is Monday. Naseer has been staying with his uncle for four days. He has been staying with him since Thursday.

* * * *

It is ten past three and Ali and Aslam have met each other at a bus-stop. Ali has been waiting for the bus for five minutes and Aslam has been waiting for the bus for eight minutes. Ali has been waiting for the bus since five past three. Aslam has been waiting for the bus since two minutes past three.

* * * * *

EXERCISE E

Finish the second sentence in each of these pairs of sentences. Use 'since' when you do so.

1. It is half past three and Mr. Sadiq has been waiting at the station for half an hour. He has been waiting at the station ———.
2. It is July and Mr. Pervez has been working in the same office as Mr. Afzal for four months. He has been working in the same office as Mr. Afzal—
3. It is five past five and the boys have been playing cricket for an hour. They have been playing ———.

4. It is Saturday and Mr. Jamil has been staying at Hyderabad for two days. He has been staying at Hyderabad———.
5. It is 1974 and Mr. Afzal has lived in Lahore for eleven years. He has lived in Lahore——

* * * *

Mr. Hashim Khan has lived in Peshawar since 1968. Before he moved to Peshawar he lived in Rawalpindi for several years. He used to live in Rawalpindi but he does not live there now.

Where used he to live before he moved to Peshawar? He used to live in Rawalpindi.

Mr. Hashim Khan often travels by air. When he was a boy, few people used to travel by air. He never used to travel by air when he was a boy but now he often travels by air. When he was a boy, he usually used to travel by train or bus.

* * * * *

EXERCISE F

Write *ten* sentences from this table.

Many years ago	my grand-father	used	live in Karachi.
Until last year	the two old men	to	go for a ride everyday.
			visit this house once a week.

* * * * *

Mr. Jamil's friend, Mr. Ameer Ali, used to live in Karachi but he now lives in Lahore. Last January he visited Karachi and stayed with Mr. Jamil and his family for a few days.

One day they all went to the sea-side. While they were driving to the beach, Mr. Ameer Ali said, "I used to go to the sea-side very often when I lived in Karachi and I always enjoyed it."

They all enjoyed their day by the sea. The sun shone all day but it was not too hot because a cool wind was blowing from the sea all the time.

When they arrived home in the evening, Mr. Ameer Ali said, "Thank you very much for taking me to the beach. It has been a very enjoyable day."

* * * * *

EXERCISE G

You have spent a day on a beach near Karachi. Write a short letter to a friend and tell him or her about it.

* * * * *

EXERCISE H

Read these sentences and then do the exercise:

- (a) It was wet this morning but the sun is *shining* now.

- (b) The moon rose and *shone* upon the sea.
 (c) The sun has not *shone* at all today.

shine shines shining shone

1. It was a fine night and the stars were —.
2. March is a fine month and the sun usually — all day.
3. When the car came round the corner, its lights — in our eyes.
4. The weather was very bad when we had our holiday and the sun did not — at all.
5. The sun had — all day and the streets of the city were hot.

* * * * *

NEW WORDS

hotel	break	quickly
manager	broke	long (<i>adverb</i>)
business	broken	just (<i>adverb</i>)
china	shone	already
Madam	ring(somebody)	yet
visit (<i>noun</i>)	up	nearly
notice (<i>verb</i>)	look forward to	since (<i>preposition</i>)
reserve (<i>verb</i>)	enjoyable	Yours faithfully
drop (<i>verb</i>)	quick	

MODEL SENTENCES

A. The children have *just* come home from school.

Ali had *just* arrived at school when he met Aslam.

B. Ali has *already* finished his homework.
Naseer did not go to the cinema because he had seen the film *already*.

"Haven't you finished your homework *yet*?"

Aslam had *not yet* finished his homework.

Naseer has *not* had his supper *yet*.

C. Ali *nearly* broke another window.

Aslam had *not quite* finished his homework.

D. Ali has been waiting for the bus since five past three.

My uncle has lived in this town *since* 1960.

E. Mr. Hashim Khan lives in Peshawar now but he *used to live* in Rawalpindi.

When Mr. Ameer Ali lived in Karachi, he often *used to go* to the beach.

* * * * *

PART TWO

*When you meet a new word in this
part of the book, look for it in the glossary
at the end of the book.*

THE KHYBER PASS

It was a fine day when Naseer went with his uncle and his two cousins to the Khyber Pass. It was cool but the sun was shining and the sky was blue.

When they drove out of Peshawar, they saw on their right the fine buildings of the University of Peshawar and Islamia College. The country around the University was flat but they saw mountains in front of them and on each side. The higher mountains were white with snow.

When they had driven a few miles, they came to Jamrud. There they saw a fort and a large gateway. There were several soldiers there. Mr. Hashim Khan stopped the car by the gateway and a soldier came up to the car. He spoke to Mr. Hashim Khan, wrote their names in a large book and gave them permission to visit the Khyber Pass.

Before he started the car, Mr. Hashim Khan said to the boys, "When we pass through this gateway, we shall enter tribal territory."

When they had passed through the gateway, they saw a large village on their left. "This is the village of Jamrud," said Mr. Hashim Khan. "The people here are all Afridis. The Afridis are one of the tribes of the Pathans and they live in the country around the Khyber Pass."

Naseer saw small towers on some of the houses. "Why do the people build towers on their houses?" he asked.

His uncle answered, "There are no policemen in tribal territories. The Pathans here look after themselves and they themselves make people keep their laws. When the sun goes down, a man sits in each of those towers. He holds a rifle and guards the house."

There was a fort made of mud on the other side of the road. It was not very large but the walls were thick. "The Sikhs built that fort nearly 150 years ago," said Mr. Hashim Khan.

The countryside was not flat now. There were rocks and hills on each side of the road with mountains behind them. There were no trees on the hills. Only some small bushes were growing among the rocks. Mr. Hashim Khan said, "This countryside looks more beautiful in the spring when grass covers the hills and makes them green."

"I think it looks very beautiful now," said Naseer. Then he asked, "Are we in the Khyber Pass yet?"

"No," said his uncle, "The pass begins at Bhagghari, the next village on the road. We'll soon be there. Where we enter the pass, you will see steep hills on each side of the road."

Bhagghari is not far from Jamrud and they soon came to this small village. Bhagghari is by a stream. During the dry months of the year there is no water in the stream but after it has rained there is plenty of water in it.

At Bhagghari they entered the Khyber Pass. There were many bends in the road and it climbed higher all the time between the hills on each side of the pass. While they were driving, they saw many men with rifles. Men were walking along the road with rifles on their shoulders and men were working on the fields with rifles by their sides. "These Pathans look strong and brave," said Naseer.

They saw in front of them a large red fort upon a high hill. "That is Shahgai Fort," said Mr. Hashim Khan. "It is one of the largest forts in the pass. The British built it about a hundred years ago for their soldiers."

Then they came to Ali Masjid. The pass was less narrow here and it was a very pretty place. Some trees were growing in this part of the valley.

“We shall soon arrive at Landi Kotal,” said Mr. Hashim Khan. “My friend, Mr. Ali Gul, will meet us there and take us to his house. I spoke to him on the telephone yesterday.”

Landi Kotal is the most important place in the Khyber Pass. There is a cantonment, a large fort and famous bazaar. Landi Kotal is 3,500 feet high and there are mountains on each side of it. When Naseer made his visit, there was snow on the mountains and the air was cold.

Mr. Ali Gul met them at Landi Kotal and took them to his house in a village near the town. Some of the houses had towers and Ghafoor said, “Let me stay here tonight. Give me a rifle and I shall sit in the tower and guard the house.” They all laughed. Mr. Ali Gul said, “I’ll buy you a rifle when you are older and then you can come and stay with me to guard my house.”

It was now time for lunch. Mr. Ali Gul gave them a very good meal. Mr. Hashim Khan looked at all the food on the table and said, “People

say that every Pathan loves a good rifle, good food and a gook joke."

"Remember this, too," said Mr. Ali Gul. "Every Pathan is happy when he has guests in his house."

* * * * *

EXERCISE

Answer these questions:

1. What was the weather like when Naseer visited the Khyber Pass?
2. Where does tribal territory begin on the road from Peshawar to the Khyber Pass?
3. What people live in the country around the Khyber Pass?
4. Where does the Khyber Pass begin?
5. When did the British build Shahgai Fort?
6. What is the most important place in the Khyber Pass?
7. Who met Mr. Hashim Khan and the boys at Landi Kotal?
8. Where did he take them?
9. What meal did they have at Mr. Ali Gul's house?
10. Why is Landi Kotal cold during the winter?

* * * * *

THE SWING

Learn this poem.



How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue?

Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing
Ever a child can do.

Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
Rivers and trees and cattle and all
Over the countryside.—
Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown,
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down!

Robert Louis Stevenson

THE WOLF CUB

Many boys in Pakistan and other countries of the world are Scouts or Wolf Cubs and many girls are Guides or Blue Birds. Scouts and guides are between twelve and eighteen years old. Wolf Cubs and Blue Birds are less than twelve years old.

Wolf Cubs all know the story of Mowgli, the boy in a famous story by Rudyard Kipling, Rudyard Kipling was a famous writer and lived in Lahore for many years when he was a young man.

Mowgli was the son of a wood-cutter. When Mowgli was a little boy, his father and his family were camping in the jungle. One night, when they were all asleep, Shere Khan, an old tiger, came to their camp. He was thinking to himself, "I shall kill and eat one of these people." But he put his foot on a piece of hot ash from the camp fire and hurt his foot badly. The pain made him howl. When he howled he woke all the people in the camp. They were frightened when they heard the

tiger and ran away to hide in the bushes around the camp. Mowgli hid himself under a bush and while he was hiding there, a great grey wolf found him. The wolf was a brave and kind animal and the little boy was not frightened of him. The wolf picked him up in his mouth and carried him to a cave not far away.

The wolf and his family lived in this cave. The mother wolf looked after little Mowgli and he lived with the two big wolves and their cubs in the cave.

Soon afterwards Tabaqui, the jackal, went to Shere Khan and said, "I know that the wood-cutter's little boy has gone to live with the wolf and his family in the cave under the rock. Kill him and eat him, but give me a piece of him for helping you to find him."

The wicked old tiger went to the cave. The mouth of the cave was narrow. Shere Khan put his head in but it was too narrow for his body to go through. The great grey wolf was angry. "This child is now one of the cubs of my family," he said.

The mother wolf was angry, too. She said, "You cannot kill this child. Killing men and their children is against the laws of the jungle. Be careful! When he grows up, this child will be

brave, strong and clever. Do not make him angry or perhaps he will kill you when he is a man."

Mowgli grew up with the cubs and, like them, he learnt the laws and the ways of the jungle. When he was older he used to go with the grey wolf to the meetings of the wolves. A great old wolf, Akela, was the leader of the wolves. At their meetings Akela sat on a large rock in the middle and the other wolves sat in a circle around him.

While he was growing up with the wolves, Mowgli had many adventures. Once the monkeys—the animals called them the Banderlog—caught him and carried him away. Cheel, the kite, saw him with the monkeys. Cheel went to Bhaloo, the bear, and said. "The Banderlog have carried Mowgli away. Please help him."

"I am old and slow," said Bhaloo, the bear. "I cannot move as quickly as the Banderlog. Let us go and talk to Bagheera, the panther."

They went to Bagheera and told him the story. He said. "I shall go with you to fight the monkeys and rescue Mowgli from them." Kala, the snake, was a friend to Mowgli, too. He went with the other animals and fought the monkeys. After a great fight, they rescued Mowgli and brought him back to the cave.



The wicked old tiger went to the cave.

When Mowgli was older, Shere Khan was still his enemy and the enemy of the wolves. While Mowgli was growing up, the wolf cubs had grown into wolves. Mowgli called one of them "Grey Brother". With the help of Grey Brother and Akela, Mowgli killed Shere Khan and took the skin from his body.

When he was a young man, Mowgli came out of the jungle to live with people again and taught boys the ways of the jungle. Wolf Cubs call themselves 'Wolf Cubs' because Mowgli taught them the ways of the wolf cubs in the jungle.

Wolf Cubs sing a song about Mowgli and the killing of Shere Khan.

Mowgli's hunting,
Mowgli's hunting,
Killed Shere Khan,
Killed Shere Khan,
Skinned the Cattle-eater,
Skinned the Cattle-eater,
Rah-rah-rah!
Rah-rah-rah!

* * * * *

EXERCISE

Answer these questions:

1. How old are Scouts and Guides?
2. Who wrote the story of Mowgli?
3. Where did Rudyard Kipling live when he was a young man?
4. What was Mowgli's father?
5. Who was Shere Khan?
6. Why did Shere Khan come to the camp of Mowgli's father?
7. Why did he howl with pain and wake up everybody in the camp?
8. What did everybody in the camp do when Shere Khan howled?
9. Who found Mowgli when he was hiding under a bush?
10. Where did the wolf take Mowgli?
11. How did he carry Mowgli?
12. Who looked after Mowgli when he was a little boy?
13. What was the name of the jackal in the story?
14. What was the name of the leader of the wolves?

15. Where did Akela sit when the wolves were having their meetings?
16. How did the other wolves sit when they were having their meetings?
17. What did the monkeys do to Mowgli?
18. Who rescued Mowgli from the monkeys?
19. With whose help did Mowgli kill Shere Khan?
20. What did he do to Shere Khan after he had killed him?

* * * * *

THE CLEVER TAILOR

Kabir was a rich man. He was very clever as well and he liked clever people.

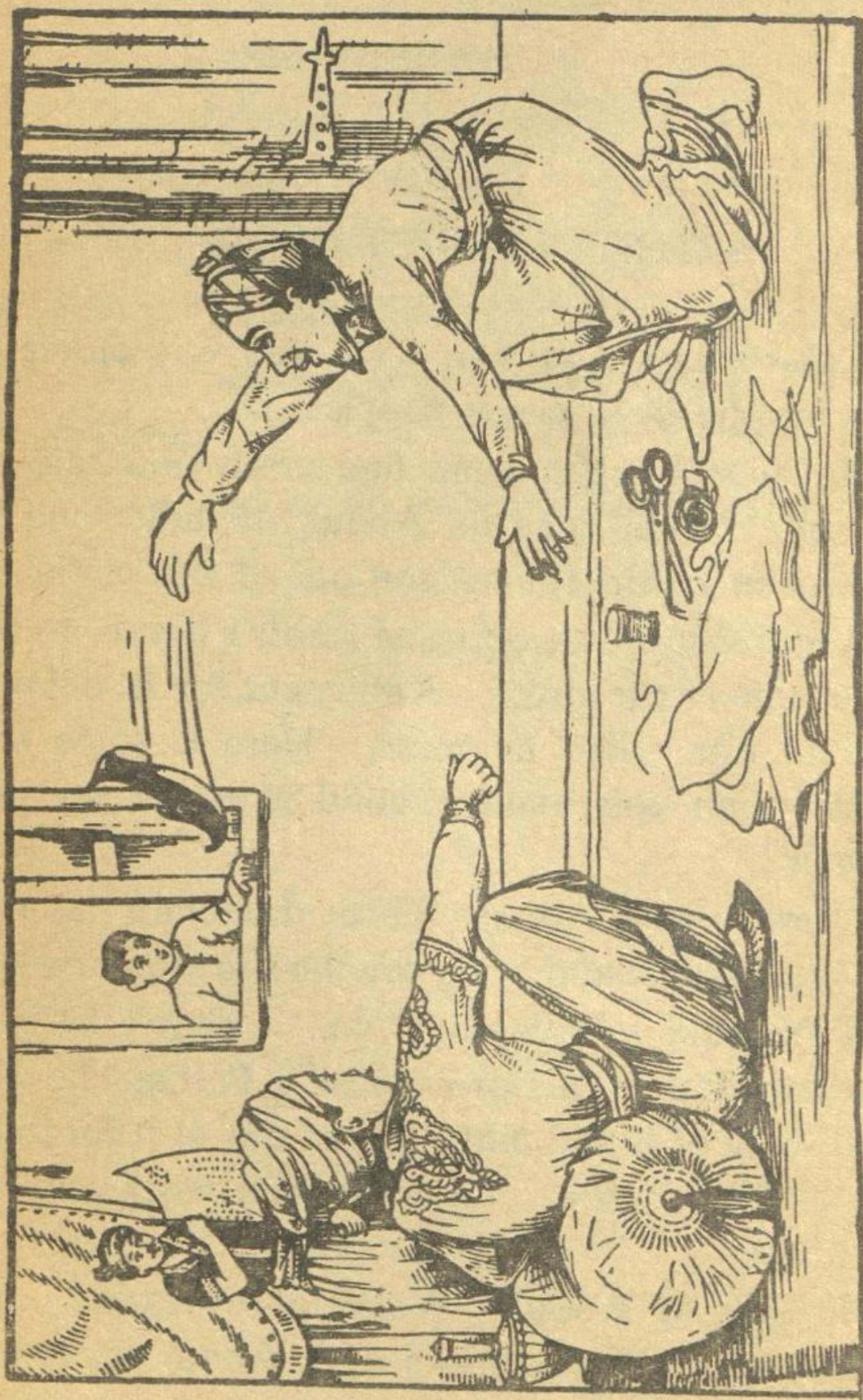
He once bought some fine cloth and said to himself, "I shall send for Abdul, the tailor and he will make a shirt for my son out of this cloth."

Abdul's shop was opposite Kabir's house, on the other side of the street. Kabir sent for Abdul and said to him when he came, "Here is some fine cloth. Can you make a good shirt for my son from it?"

"Yes," said Abdul "Give the cloth to me. I'll take it home and bring you the shirt-tomorrow."

Kabir said to himself, "No. I shan't let him take my cloth to his own house. Perhaps he will steal some of it and make a shirt out of it for himself or for his son. I'll make him work here in my house."

He said to Abdul, "Work in my house. I'll watch you while you make it." Abdul answered, "I'll go to my shop and get a pair of scissors, a



Abdul threw one of his shoes at his son's head.

needle and some white thread. Then I'll come back to the house and make a shirt for your son."

"Yes," said Kabir, "but leave the cloth with me while you go and get those things from your shop."

Abdul left the cloth with Kabir while he went and got the pair of scissors, the needle and the white thread from his shop. He came back and started making the shirt. Kabir sat opposite him and watched him all the time while he was working.

While he was working his son looked through the window and said, "Father, I am going to the bazaar and I have no money. Please give some money to buy something at the bazaar."

"Go away!" said Abdul. "I'm busy. You don't need any money. Go away!"

Abdul looked angry but his son came back again and looked through the window. He said, "Father, please come home now. It's time for lunch. We are all waiting for you and we are all hungry."

His father looked very angry and said, "Go away! I'm very busy." But his son came back, looked through the window and said, "Father, you are always making shirts for other people. Why don't you ever make a shirt for me?"

Abdul had taken off his shoes and put them on the floor by his side. He was very angry now and threw one of his shoes at his son's head. He said, "Don't come and say these foolish things to me while I am working. Go away and don't come back again!"

His son went away and did not come back again. By the middle of the afternoon Abdul had finished making the shirt. It was a beautiful shirt and Kabir was very pleased with it. He said to himself, "Abdul has made a beautiful shirt for my son and I know that he has not stolen any of my cloth because I've been watching him all the time."

The next day Kabir's son put on his beautiful new shirt and said to his father, "Nobody in the town has a better shirt than this." But when he left the house, the son of Abdul the tailor, was walking down the street and he was wearing a beautiful new shirt too. It was made of the same fine cloth.

Kabir's son went back into the house and said to his father, "Abdul's son is wearing a beautiful new shirt like mine. It's made of the same cloth."

Kabir said, "Nobody else in the town has bought that kind of cloth. I know that Abdul has stolen

some of my cloth. How did he do it? I was watching him all the time while he was making your shirt."

Kabir sent for Abdul. He said to him, "I know that you took some of my cloth and made a shirt for your son with it. How did you do it? I was watching you all the time while you were working here and I know that you didn't take any of the cloth out of the house with you. How did you do it? Please tell me the truth. I shan't be angry with you."

Abdul laughed and said, "When I cut the cloth I put a large piece, big enough for a second shirt, in one of my shoes. When I threw the shoes at my son's head, the piece of cloth was in the shoes. My son picked up the shoe and took it home with the cloth in it. Yesterday evening I made the shirt for him out of that piece of cloth."

Kabir laughed as well. He said, "You are clever than I am. I'm not angry with you because you have been so clever and because you have told me the truth."

* * * * *

EXERCISE

Answer these questions:

1. Where was Abdul's shop?

2. What did Abdul make for Kabir's son?
3. Where did he stay while he was making the shirt?
4. What did he get from his shop before he made the shirt?
5. When did Abdul finish the shirt?
6. Who watched him while he was making the shirt?
7. On the next day, who was wearing a shirt made of the same cloth?
8. Abdul's son was wearing a fine new shirt. Who had paid for the cloth?
9. How did Abdul get the piece of cloth out of Kabir's house while Kabir was watching him?
10. Why was Kabir not angry with Abdul?

* * * * *

ALLAH DIN AND THE MAGIC LAMP—I

Allah Din lived in the great city of Peking in China. His father was a tailor and worked very hard. He died when Allah Din was young and then Allah Din and his mother were very poor. Allah Din was a lazy boy. He played in the streets all day and did not work at all.

At that time a great magician was living in Africa. Because he was a clever magician, he learnt about a wonderful cave near Peking. In this cave there was a magic lamp, but it was difficult to enter the cave and get the lamp because a heavy stone lay over the mouth of the cave.

The magician travelled all the way from Africa to China to get this lamp, but he could not enter the cave. The stone at the mouth of the cave was too heavy and he could not lift it. He was old and he was not strong enough to lift it.

While he was walking through the streets of Peking, he saw Allah Din. He said to himself,

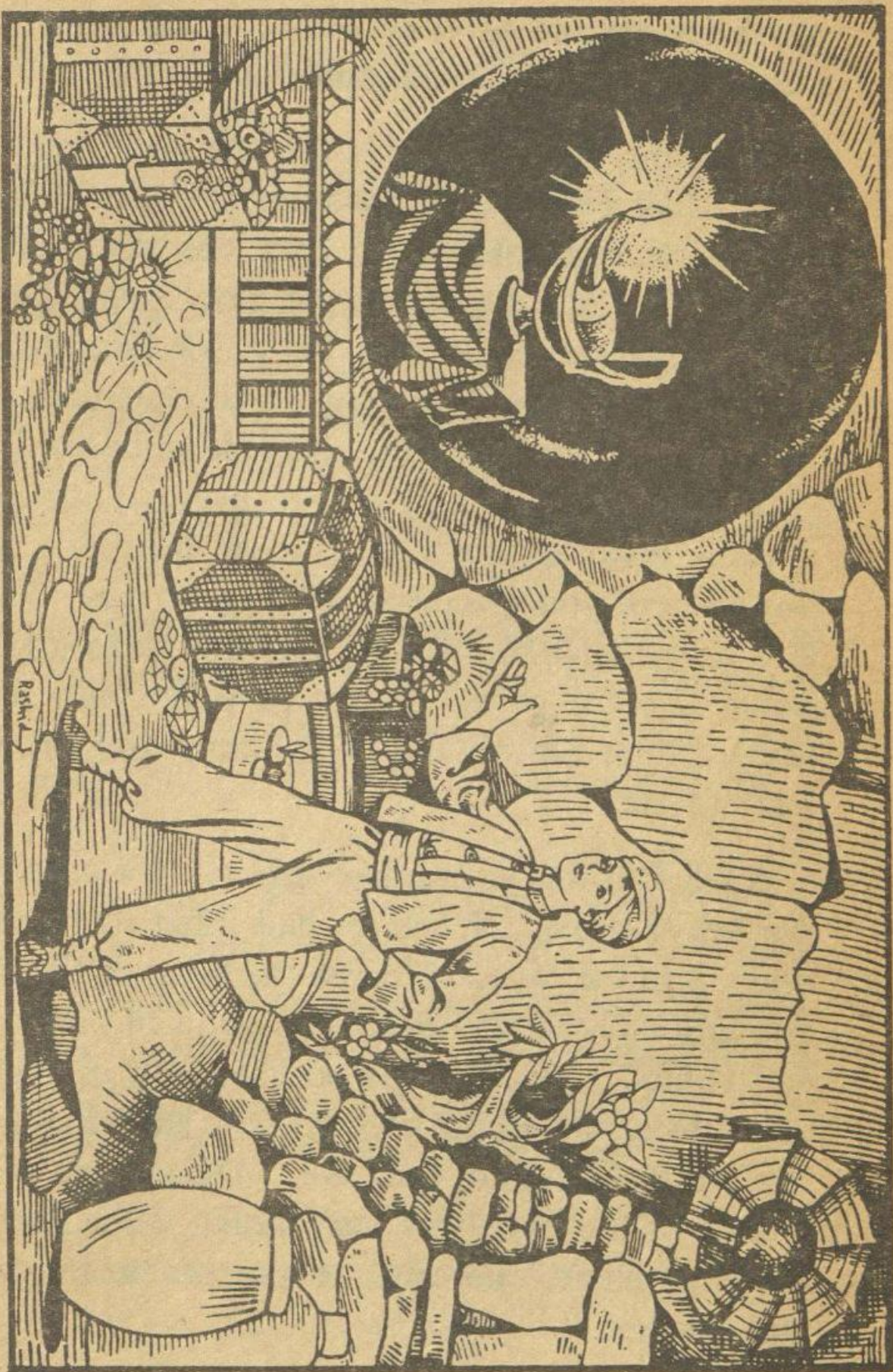
“There’s a strong young man. He can lift the heavy stone at the mouth of the cave.”

He went up to a shop-keeper and said, “Do you know that young man over there?” “Yes,” said the shop-keeper. “His name is Allah Din. His father was a tailor and died several years ago. The boy and his mother are very poor now.”

The magician watched Allah Din and followed him when he went back to his mother’s house. He went into the house after Allah Din and said to his mother, “I have been looking for you both for many years. I am this boy’s uncle and you — Madam — are my dear brother’s wife.”

Allah Din’s mother said, “My husband never told me anything about you. “He never knew me,” answered the magician. “I was much older than my brother and I went to Africa with one of my uncles before he was born. Now I have come back to Peking and I have been looking for you for many weeks in this large city. I have heard that you are poor. I am very rich. I shall look after you and your son will work for me.”

Allah Din’s mother was very happy when she heard these words. The magician gave her some fine presents. He said, “Allah Din will



The magic lamp in the cave.

work for me and soon he will be a rich man. He can start working for me tomorrow.”

He came back to the house the next day and took Allah Din into the countryside near Peking. There he found the stone over the cave. They stopped by this stone and he gave Allah Din a ring. It was a magic ring, but Allah Din did not know this. “My dear boy,” said the magician, “This is a present for you. Take it and wear it on your finger all the time. I have given you this fine present because you are my dear brother’s son. Now I hope you will do something for me. There is a cave under this stone. Lift the stone and go down into the cave. In the cave you will see a lamp. Pour the oil out of the lamp and bring it back to me.”

Allah Din was young and strong. He could lift the heavy stone. When he had lifted it, he went down into the cave. He saw the lamp in the cave and around the lamp there were heaps of diamonds and rubies. He filled his pockets with diamonds and rubies, poured the oil out of the lamp and went back to the mouth of the cave. The ground at the mouth of the cave was very steep. “Please give me your hand,” he said to the magician, “and pull me out.”

"Have you the lamp?" asked the magician. "Yes", answered Allah Din. "Then give it to me," said the magician.

"Pull me out first," said Allah Din.

"Give me the lamp first," said the magician.

The magician did not pull Allah Din out of the cave and Allah Din did not give him the lamp. They quarrelled and Allah Din made the magician very angry. The magician spoke some magic words and the stone fell back over the mouth of the cave.

Allah Din could not stand on the steep piece of ground at the mouth of the cave to lift the heavy stone. He could not get out. He shouted again and again but the magician did not come back.

Allah Din could not get out of the cave. He said to himself, "What shall I do? I shall die in this cave. That wicked man has killed me!" While he was speaking he was rubbing his hands together. Suddenly a giant appeared in front of him. Allah Din was frightened and said, "Who are you? Where have you come from?"

The giant answered, "I am the Slave of the Ring. I came because you rubbed the ring on your finger. What can I do for you?"

"Take me out of here and let me go home," said Allah Din.

At once he found himself in the street outside his mother's house. He was very happy because the Slave of the Ring had rescued him from the cave. He went into the house and said to his mother, "The old man was not my uncle. He was a wicked magician. He wanted this lamp and sent me down into a cave to get it. When I was coming out of the cave he spoke some magic words and made the stone at the mouth of the cave fall in my way. But I have brought from the cave some diamonds and rubies as well as this dirty old lamp."

His mother was very happy when she saw the diamonds and rubies. Allah Din went and sold them in the city and, for a time, they had plenty of money. But when they had spent all the money from the diamonds and rubies, they were poor again.

"Let us sell that old lamp from the cave," said his mother, "but clean it before you go and sell it. Nobody will pay any money for such a dirty old lamp."

Allah Din took the lamp out of a corner of the room and started rubbing it. Suddenly a great giant appeared. He was much greater than the

Slave of the Ring. "I am the Slave of the lamp," he said. "I have come because you have rubbed the lamp. Give me any orders and I shall obey them."

"Bring us food," said Allah Din, and the Slave of the Lamp brought the best of food.

"Bring us good clothes," said Allah Din, and the Slave of the Lamp brought them the best of clothes.

When Allah Din rubbed the lamp, the Slave of the Lamp always appeared and when Allah Din asked for anything, the Slave of the Lamp always brought it. He made Allah Din and his mother rich and happy.

* * * * *

EXERCISE

Answer these questions:

1. Where did Allah Din live and where did the magician live?
2. Why did the magician come to Peking?
3. Where did he first see Allah Din?
4. Where did he and Allah Din go when they went into the countryside?
5. What did the magician give to Allah Din?
6. Who lifted the stone from the mouth of the cave?

7. What did Allah Din see when he had entered the cave?
8. What did he put in to his pockets?
9. What happened when the magician spoke the magic words?
10. What happened when Allah Din rubbed the ring on his finger?
11. Who rescued him from the cave?
12. What did Allah Din bring home with him from the cave?
13. What did he do with the diamonds and rubies?
14. What happened when Allah Din rubbed the lamp to clean it?
15. What did the Slave of the Lamp first bring to Allah Din and his mother?

* * * * *

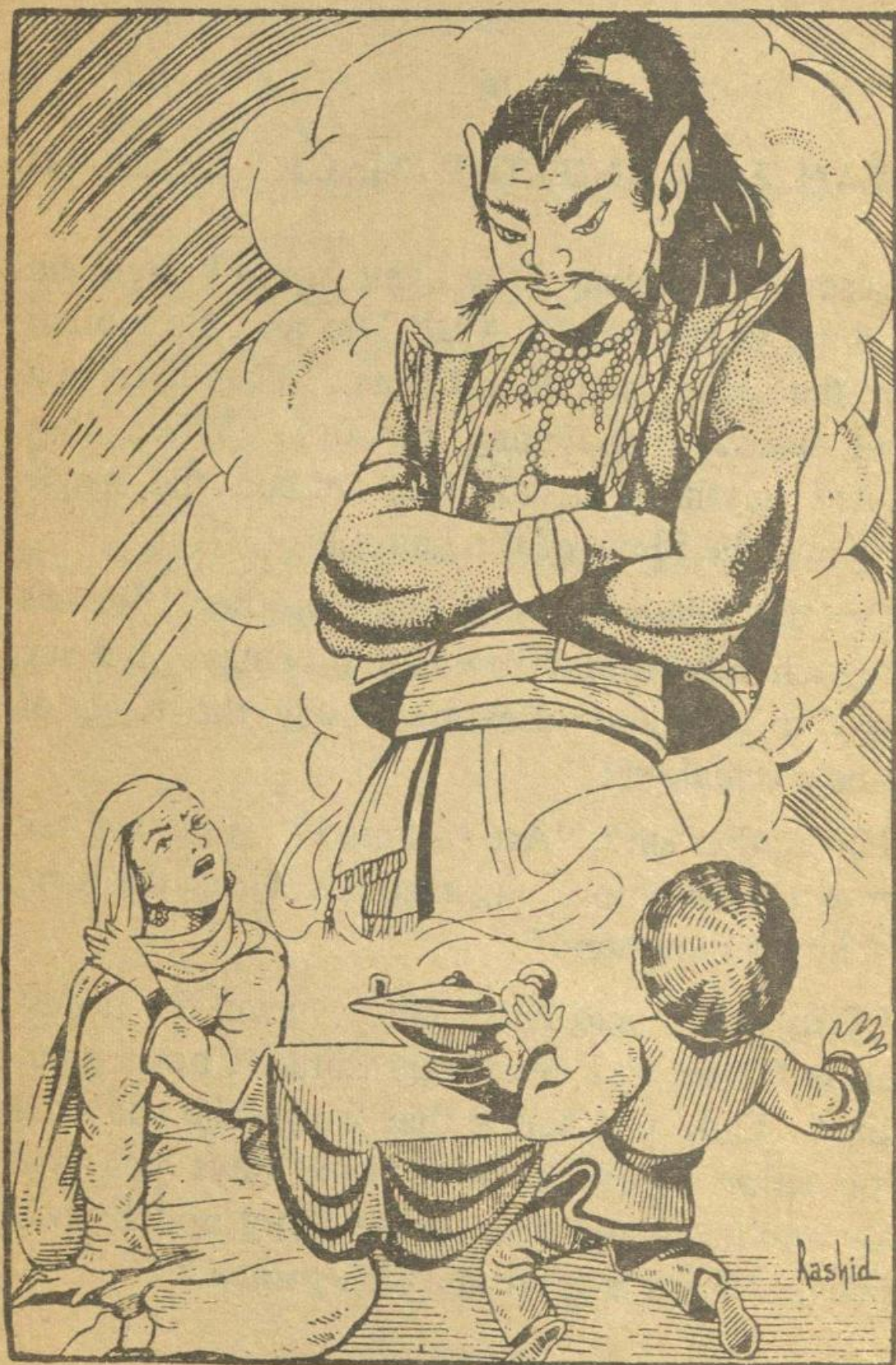
ALLAH DIN AND THE MAGIC LAMP—II

Because the Slave of the Lamp could bring them anything in the world, Allah Din and his mother were the richest people in China. They lived in a great house with many servants. When they wanted anything, Allah Din rubbed the magic lamp and the Slave of the Lamp brought it.

One day Allah Din said to his mother, "We are very rich now and I live like a prince. Let me marry a princess! Let me marry the King of China's daughter!"

His mother said, "Are you mad? You are the son of a poor tailor. You cannot marry the King of China's daughter!"

"Why not?" said Allah Din. "I am the richest man in China and everybody thinks I am a great prince. Only you know that I am the son of a poor tailor. For the next three days you will take wonderful presents to the King and he will think that I am a great and rich prince."



Suddenly a great gaint appeared.

The next morning the Slave of the Lamp brought to Allah Din's house a hundred slaves and each slave carried a large and beautiful golden bowl with a great heap of gold coins in it. Allah Din's mother put on her finest clothes and looked like a great lady. She went to the King of China with the hundred golden bowls full of gold coins and said to the King, "My son, Prince Allah Din, sends you these gold coins. Please take this small present from him."

"Small present!" said the king when he saw all the gold. "No prince in the world can be richer than your son!"

The next day Allah Din's mother and the hundred slaves took to the King a hundred golden bowls full of rubies and the day after that a hundred golden bowls full of diamonds. On this third day she said to the King, "May my son, Prince Allah Din, marry your daughter, the princess?"

The King talked to his Wazir, a rich and great man. The Wazir was jealous of Allah Din. He said, "Your daughter is a great princess. She will need a great and rich palace. Let this Prince Allah Din build a great palace opposite yours as fine as your own palace". While he was speaking,

the jealous Wazir was thinking to himself, "Nobody in the world can build a palace as fine as the palace of the King of China. Allah Din cannot build one and he will not marry the King's daughter. Perhaps my son will marry her."

The King thought for a few minutes and said, "You are right. Let this young prince build her a great palace before he marries her."

Later that day, Allah Din rubbed the lamp and called the Slave of the Lamp to his house. "Build for me tonight," he said, "the finest and most beautiful palace in the world. Build it opposite the palace of the King of China. Build it during the night and let it be ready by the morning."

That night the Slave of the Lamp called thousands of giants to Peking. They worked all night and the next morning the most beautiful palace in the world stood opposite the King's palace. The King said to Allah Din's mother, "I think your son is a great prince and a great magician. He has built the most beautiful palace in the world in one night. Let him marry my daughter."

Allah Din married the princess and they lived happily in their beautiful palace for many months. But the magician came back to Peking. He heard

about the wonderful new palace and the rich prince Allah Din. He said to himself, "That young man has the magic lamp and the Slave of the Lamp has done all these wonderful things for him."

He went to the bazaar and bought some fine new lamps. He carried those lamps to Allah Din's palace. He walked outside the palace and shouted, "New lamps for old! New lamps for old!"

One of the servants of the princess said to her mistress, "There is an ugly old lamp in my master's room. Let's change it for one of that man's beautiful new ones." The princess gave the servant permission to change the lamp. She did so and the magician went away quickly with the magic lamp.

He rubbed the lamp and the Slave of the Lamp appeared. The magician said, "Take Allah Din's palace to a far-away place in the mountains. Take with it the princess, her servants and everything in the palace."

At once the palace, and everybody in it, disappeared. Allah Din was with the King and the Wazir when this happened. The King shouted at Allah Din, "Look! Your palace has gone and my daughter has gone with it. You are a wicked magician. Bring back my daughter, or I shall kill you. Bring her back by tomorrow or you will die!"

What could Allah Din do? His palace had gone and the magic lamp had gone with it. But suddenly he remembered the Slave of the Ring. For a long time he had forgotten the Slave of the Ring, because the Slave of the Lamp was much greater. "Perhaps the Slave of the Ring can help me," he thought, and rubbed the magic ring on his finger.

When the Slave of the Ring appeared Allah Din asked, "Where is my princess and where is my palace?" The Slave of the Ring answered, "The Slave of the Lamp has taken your palace, and everybody in it, to a far-away place in the mountains. The magician is with the princess and he is telling her that the King will kill you, and he says that when you are dead, he will marry her. She is sad and frightened."

"Let us go and rescue her," said Allah Din. "What can we do?" asked the Slave of the Ring. "The Slave of the Lamp is much stronger than I."

"Can you take me to the palace?" asked Allah Din. "Yes", said the Slave of the Ring, "but when the magician sees you he will make the Slave of the Lamp kill you."

"Take me to his room tonight when he is asleep," said Allah Din.

That night the Slave of the Ring took Allah Din to the magician's bedroom in the far-away palace. Allah Din saw the magic Lamp under the magician's pillow. He quickly pulled it out from under the pillow and rubbed it. The Slave of the Lamp appeared at once and Allah Din said, "Kill that wicked magician and carry this palace back to Peking."

The next morning the King saw the beautiful palace back in its place. He went quickly to it to find his daughter. He met his daughter with Allah Din at the gates of their palace. "The princess is safe now," said Allah Din. "A wicked magician stole her from us but I have killed him and we can now live safely and happily together in our beautiful palace."

Allah Din was right. He guarded his lamp more carefully and he and his beautiful princess lived happily ever after.

* * * * *

EXERCISE

Answer these questions:

1. What presents did Allah Din's mother take to the King when she first went to his palace?
2. What presents did she take on the second and the third days?

3. Which rich and great man was jealous of Allah Din?
4. Where did the Slave of the Lamp build Allah Din's wonderful new palace?
5. What did the magician buy at the Bazaar?
6. What did he shout when he walked outside the palace?
7. Who changed the magic lamp for a new one?
8. Who gave the servant permission to do so?
9. What happened when the magician rubbed the lamp?
10. What happened after the magician spoke to the Slave of the Lamp?
11. Why had Allah Din forgotten the Slave of the Ring?
12. How did the Slave of the Ring help him?
13. What did Allah Din do when he found himself in the magician's bedroom?
14. What did the Slave of the Lamp do when Allah Din had the lamp again?
15. What did the King do when he saw Allah Din's palace back in its place?

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LITTLE BIRDIE

Learn this poem.

What does little birdie say
In her nest at peep of day?
"Let me fly," says little birdie,
"Mother let me fly away."
"Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little wings are stronger."
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

What does little baby say
In her bed at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
"Let me rise and fly away."
"Baby, sleep a little longer,
Till the little limbs are stronger."
If she sleeps a little longer,
Baby too shall fly away.

Lord Tennyson

* * * * *

A BRAVE KING

Babur was the first Mogul king of India. He was a brave and good king. Most of the people of India were Hindus and Babur was a Muslim, but they loved him because he was a good king. There are many interesting stories about Babur and here is one of them.

When Babur was living in his palace at Delhi, he said to himself, "Because I am a king and always live like a king, I do not know my people. When they meet me, they know that I am a great king, and are frightened of me. I know very little about the life of ordinary men and women in my country because, when I speak to them, they are too frightened of me to tell me the truth about their own lives. Tonight, I shall dress myself like an ordinary person, leave my palace and go out and meet the people in the streets."

That night he dressed himself in the clothes of a farmer and wore a large turban to hide his face,

When he left his palace and walked in the streets, he looked like an ordinary farmer and nobody knew him. He met and talked to many of the ordinary people of the city.

He was in one of the busiest streets of the city when he heard a great noise. People were running down the street and shouting. One of them, an Indian soldier, stopped running and looked back down the street. "What is happening?" asked Babur "Why are all the people shouting?"

The soldier answered, "A mad elephant is running through the streets. It is coming this way."

He had just spoken when the elephant appeared round a corner of the street. It was a very large elephant with great white tusks and a large trunk.

Everybody near the elephant was running away when a little child fell down on the road in front of the elephant. The child's mother shouted, "Oh, save my child! The elephant will kill him!"

The man by Babur pulled out a large sword to keep the elephant away from himself and the child, and went towards the child. Then he stopped and said to Babur, "I cannot pick up that child. I cannot touch him. He is a Shudra."

"What difference does that make?" asked Babur.

“His blood is the same as your blood. Give me your sword.”

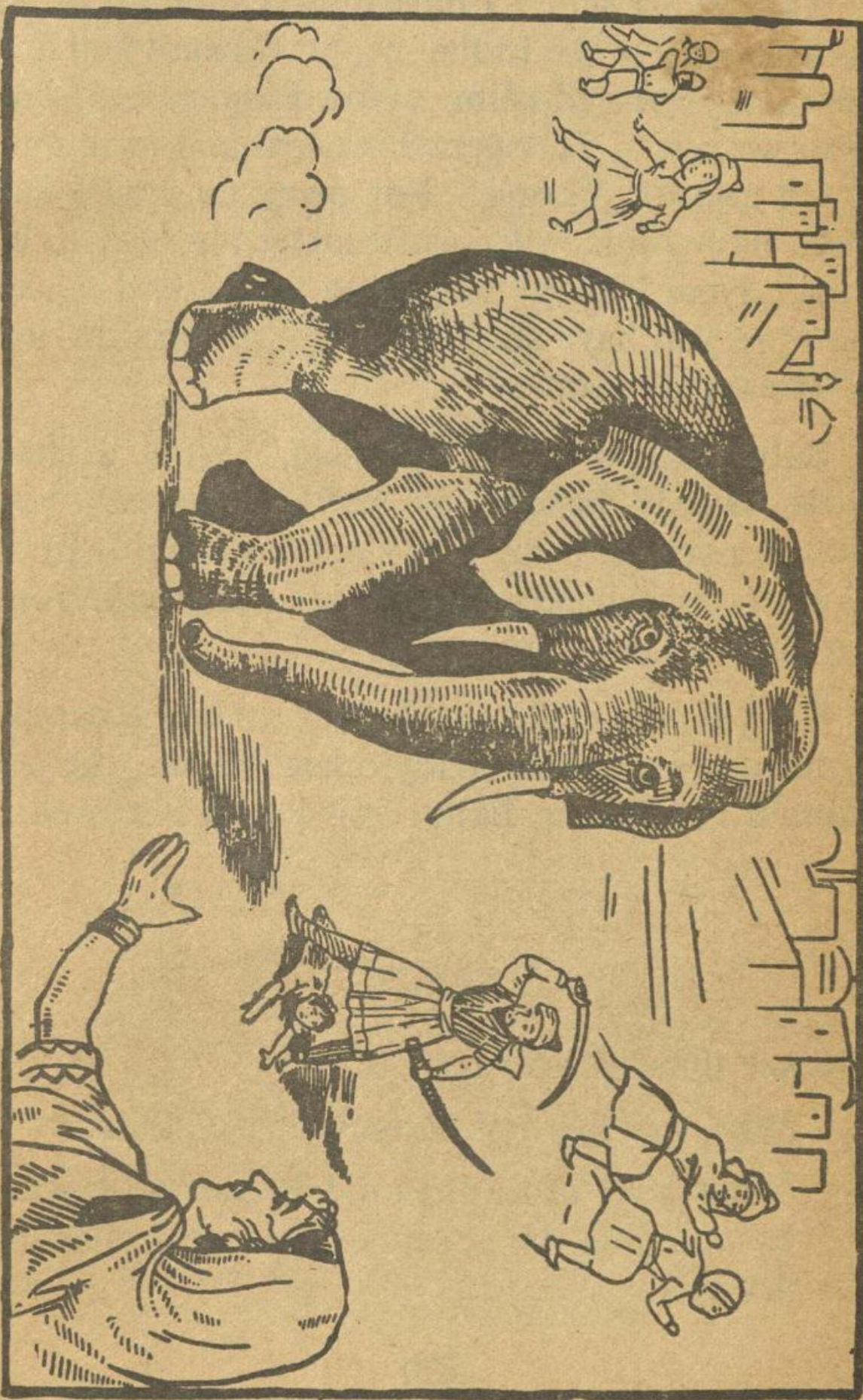
Babur took the man's sword and ran towards the elephant. It was now moving towards the child. “It will kill my son!” shouted the mother. Babur stood over the child and lifted his sword. The elephant did not stop and, when it came upon them, Babur cut off its trunk with one great swing of his sword. Mad with pain, the elephant turned around and ran away. Babur picked up the little boy and put him in his mother's arms.

When he had cut off the elephant's trunk with a great swing of his sword, his turban had fallen off his head. It did not hide his face any longer. Many people in the crowd had seen him before and knew his face. They said to each other, “That man is not a farmer. He's our king—the great King Babur.”

Then they all shouted, “Long live the King! Long live King Babur!”

When Babur gave him his sword back, the Indian soldier fell at Babur's feet. “Forgive me,” he said. “I am a wicked man.”

Babur said, “Stand up, my friend. Why do you say that you are a wicked man? Why do you ask



Babur stood over the child and lifted his sword.

me for my forgiveness?"

The soldier said, "I have always thought of you as an enemy of the Indian people because you are a foreigner and a Muslim. Now I know that I have been wrong." He opened his coat and took out a small sword. "Look! For many months I have been hiding this little sword under my coat to kill you. Now I know that I was wrong and wicked because you have shown us that you are a friend of the Indian people."

Babur smiled at him and said, "What a sharp little sword! Instead of killing me with your sword, come into my army and serve me with it. Come to my palace with me and I shall make you a captain in the Mogul army."

King Babur made the Indian soldier a captain in his army and, like many other Indians, the new captain loved King Babur and served him well.

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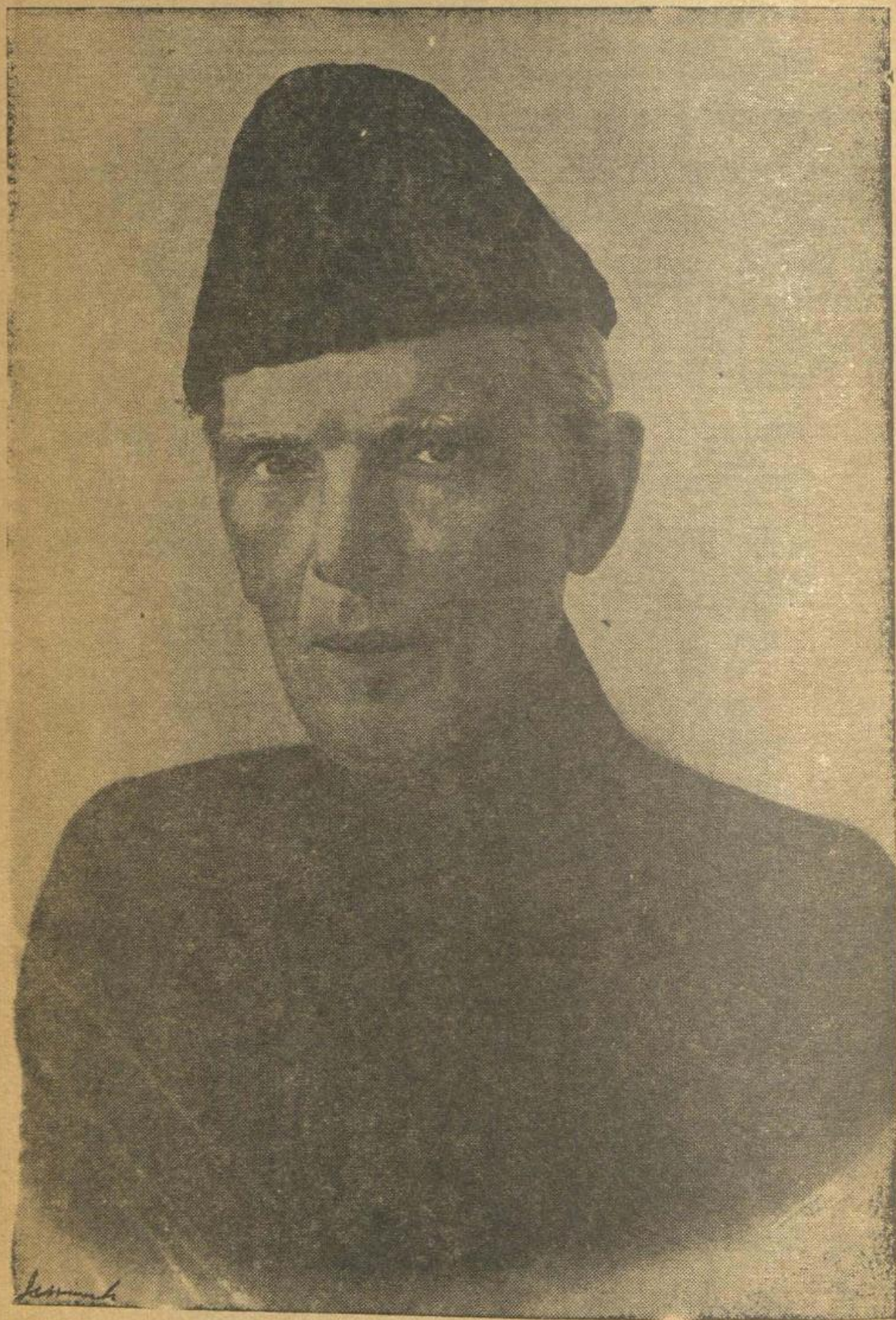
EXERCISE

Answer these questions:

1. Who was the first Mogul king of India?
2. What kind of clothes did Babur wear when he went into the streets of the city to meet his people?

3. Why did he wear a large turban?
4. Why did people in the street start running and shouting?
5. What happened when the elephant appeared round a corner of the street?
6. Why did the Indian soldier not go and pick up the little boy?
7. How did Babur save the child?
8. What did the Indian soldier do when Babur gave him his sword back?
9. Why had he hidden a small sword under his coat?
10. What did Babur do to the Indian soldier?

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Quaid-i-Azam

A STORY OF QUAID-I-AZAM

Quaid-i-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, was born in Karachi in 1876 and died in Karachi in 1948. This great man was the maker of Pakistan. We hope that you will read books about his life because he was so important in the history of our country.

In the books about *Quaid-i-Azam* there are many stories about him as a man, because he was so famous. There are not many stories about him as a boy, but there are a few and they are very interesting. They show that as a boy he was a leader of other boys and a very fine leader.

After the death of *Quaid-i-Azam*, Mr. Nanji Jafar of Karachi told this story about him to an English writer. When they were both about fourteen years old, Nanji Jafar and Mohammad Ali Jinnah lived in Newnham Road, Karachi. The boys of Newnham Road often used to play marbles in the dusty street. One morning, Nanji Jafar was playing marbles with some other boys

in the dust of the street. While they were playing, Mohammad Ali Jinnah came to them and said, "Don't play marbles in the dust. It spoils your clothes and makes your hands dirty. Stand up and play cricket."

He brought his bat and stumps and took the boys away from the dust of the streets to a large grassy field. There they played cricket.

Two years later, when he left Karachi for England, he gave his bat and stumps to Nanji Jafar and said, "Go on teaching the boys to play cricket while I am away."

Mr. Nanji Jafar was an old gentleman when he told this story, but he remembered it very well. Let us remember it, too. When Quaid-i-Azam was a boy, he said to the other boys, "Get up out of the dust and stand up like men." When he was a man, he said the same thing to the Muslims of India. They stood up like men and made a new country for themselves — our country, Pakistan.

* * * * *

EXERCISE

A. Answer these questions:

1. What do we call Mohammad Ali Jinnah?
2. When was he born?
3. When did he die?

4. Where was he born?
 5. On what road in Karachi did he live when he was a boy?
 6. Who else was living in the same road at that time?
 7. What game did the boys of Newnham Road play in the street ?
 8. Who made them stop playing marbles in the dust?
 9. What game did he make them play instead of marbles?
 10. What does '*Quaid-i-Azam*' mean?
- B. What shall we do to be good citizens of Pakistan?

Write about ten sentences in answer to this question.

* * * * *

THE HOLY PROPHET

Our Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was born in Mecca in 571 A.D. His father had died before he was born and his uncle, Hazrat Abou Talib, brought him up. When he was a boy, he was very different from other boys of his age. He was always honest and truthful. He was never rude to anybody. He was kind and merciful to others. People called him 'Ameen' and 'Sadiq' because he was so honest and truthful. The word 'Ameen' means honest and the word 'Sadiq' means truthful.

In those days the Arabs were given over to all sorts of evils. They did not worship the One true God but worshipped many gods and goddesses made of stone. They used to gamble and drink wine. There was no law in the land and nobody's life and property was safe. They often quarrelled with each other. Quarrels arose between two persons over watering a camel or a horse. Then a large number of tribes made it their own war. These wars went on for many years, and thousands of people were killed.

When thick, dark clouds of evil had spread all over the world, God chose Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) to show the path of goodness to the world. When the Holy Prophet was forty years of age, God sent His message to him. He started preaching the message of God.

One day he went up to the top of Mount Safa, a hillock near Kaaba, and shouted, "O people of Quraish! O people of Quraish!" A large number of people soon gathered round him. He asked them, "If I tell you that a large army is lying behind this mountain to attack, you, would you believe me?"

"Certainly, we will," they all replied. "You have never told a lie."

"Then listen," the Holy Prophet went on to say, "If you do not believe in One God, you will suffer great punishment. Give up worshipping the stone gods and worship the One true God."

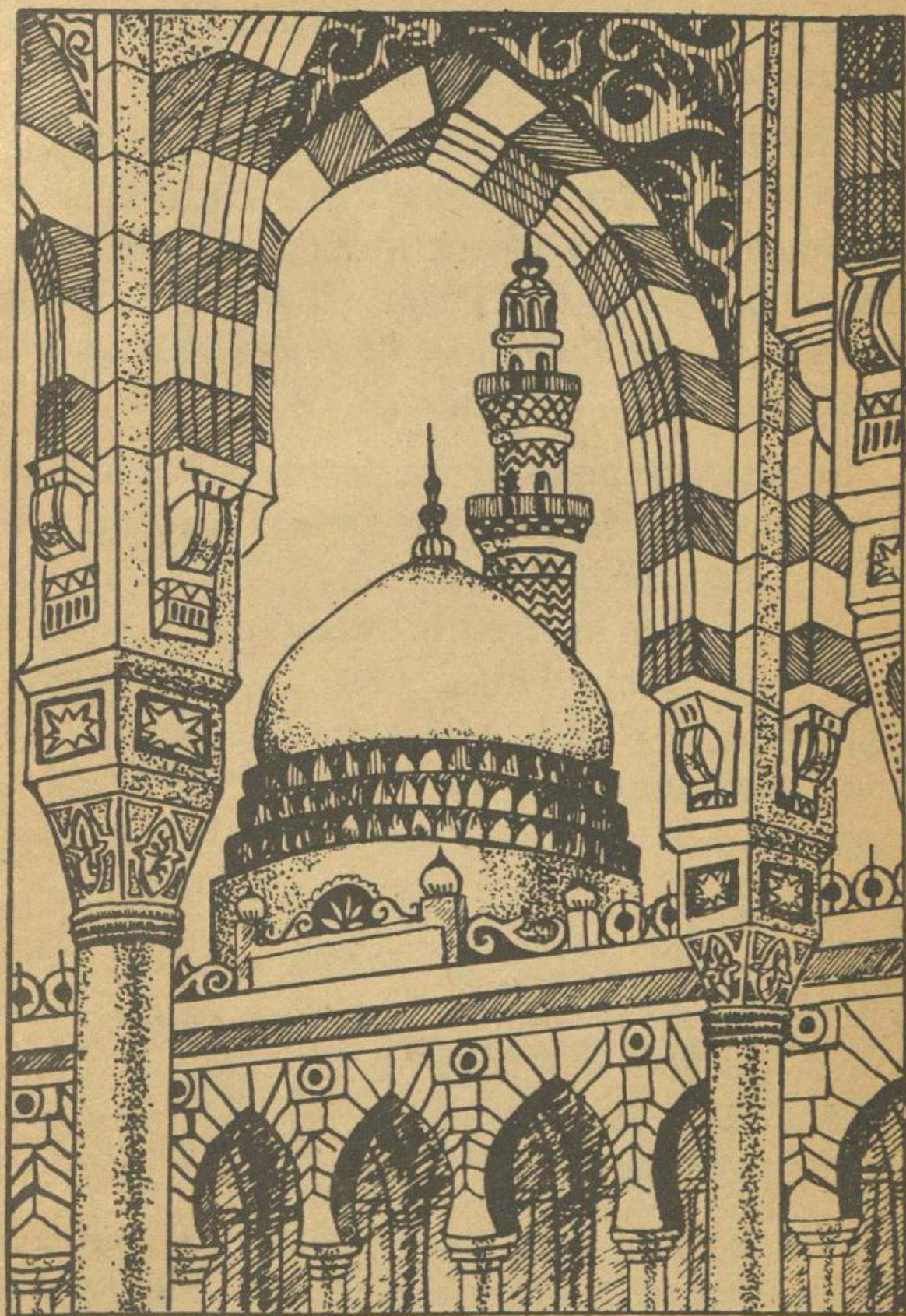
On hearing this, people turned against him and all became his enemies. In the next few years they gave him a lot of trouble. But the Holy Prophet did not give up preaching the Word of God.

The Holy Prophet was in the care of his uncle

Hazrat Abu Talib. One day the leaders of Quraish came to Hazrat Abu Talib and said, "Stop your nephew from preaching his new faith, otherwise you will also suffer with him." Hazrat Abu Talib loved his nephew very dearly, but he could not stand against all the tribes of Quraish. Therefore, he said to the Holy Prophet that he should not make his position too difficult. This was a moment of deep thinking for the Holy Prophet. He replied to his uncle in a firm voice, "Dear uncle, by Allah, if the people of Mecca were to place the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left, I will not stop doing my duty to Allah." Hazrat Abu Talib was greatly moved by these words and said, "Go ahead with your mission. I will stand by you."

The leaders of Quraish were very angry with the Holy Prophet and with Hazrat Abu Talib. They forced them to leave Mecca and live all alone in a valley among the hills outside Mecca. After leading a very hard life for some years, they both came back to Mecca. The Holy Prophet again gave the people the message of God.

His enemies in Mecca were now very angry with him. They came to his house to kill him. But



The Tomb of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) at Medina.

the Holy Prophet had left at sunset on the evening before and they found Hazrat Ali in the house instead of the Holy Prophet.

The Holy Prophet and his friend, Hazrat Abu Bakr, rode on camels across the desert from Mecca to Medina. This was a long journey of nearly two hundred and fifty miles. It was a dangerous journey, because the Holy Prophet's enemies were looking for him to kill him.

By this time many of the people of Medina had listened to the Holy Prophet's message from God and had accepted the new faith. They were very happy when he arrived in Medina and came to live with them. Other Muslims followed the Holy Prophet from Mecca to Medina, because the people of Mecca were giving them a lot of torture.

The people of Mecca were the enemies of the Holy Prophet and of all Muslims. They hated the people of Medina because these people were good Muslims and true to the Holy Prophet. They fought many wars against the people of Medina and the Holy Prophet.

During these years Medina was the centre of Islam. Many of the tribes of Arabia listened to the message of the new religion and the number of

Muslims in Arabia grew greater all the time. They saw the great difference between the old wicked ways of life and the good new ways of life of Islam. They prayed to the One God. They observed fast during the month of *Ramazan*. They stopped gambling and drinking wine. The different tribes stopped fighting each other because Islam had taught them that all men are brothers. They were no longer enemies but friends.

After some years the Muslims conquered Mecca. After their conquest of Mecca, they destroyed the stone idols of the *Kaaba*. They worshipped the One God in the great mosque of Mecca.

Soon all the people of Arabia were Muslims. The lives of all the people were better and happier. There had been no law in Arabia before the Holy Prophet brought the message of God, but now people were honest, kind and truthful. When a man left something by the side of the road, nobody stole it. It stayed there until he came back. The Holy Prophet had said, "One day a woman will travel by herself, with many gold ornaments, from Heera to Mecca, and nobody will hurt her."

The Holy Prophet's words came true. A few years after his death, a woman travelled for the *Hajj* by herself from Heera to Mecca and back.

Islam brought about a great revolution in the world. It gave to people a new way of life. God showed that way of life in the Holy Quran. The Holy Prophet lived that way of life and it was an example for all men. Muslims follow the teachings of the Holy Quran and the example of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him!).

* * * * *

EXERCISE

- A. Write five sentences, in your own words, about the Holy Prophet.
- B. *How does a good Muslim live?* Give your answer to this question in about ten sentences

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GLOSSARY FOR PART TWO

Note: The numbers are the numbers of the passages in which we first find the words.

n. = noun, *vb.* = verb, *adj.* = adjective, *adv.* = adverb, *pre.* = preposition, *conj.* = conjunction.

English	Urdu	Sindhi
adventure (3)	دلچسپ واقعہ	دلچسپ واقعو
afterwards (3)	اس کے بعد	ان کان پوء
against (3)	خلاف	خلاف
age <i>n.</i> (10)	عمر	عمر
among (1)	درمیان میں	وچ ۾
appear (5)	ظاہر ہونا	پدرو تہڻ
Arab <i>n.</i> (10)	عرب	عرب
Arabia (10)	عربستان	عربستان
army (8)	فوج	لشکر
ash (3)	راکھ	چار، رک
bat (9)	ہلا	بھٹ
bazaar (1)	بازار	بازار
bear <i>n.</i> (3)	ریچھ - بھالو	ریچ
bend <i>n.</i> (1)	موڑ	موڑ
birdie (7)	چھوٹا پرندہ	ہکیترو

*children's word
for 'bird'*

blood (8)	خون	رت
body (3)	جسم	بت ، بدن ، جسم
British (1)	برطانوی (انگریز)	انگریز لوک
build (1)	بنانا	ٹاھڻ
built (1) <i>past of</i> 'build'	بنایا	ٹاھيو
bush (1)	جھاڑی	ٻوٽو
camp <i>vb.</i> (3)	پراؤ لگانا	مڏي هڻڻ
camp <i>n.</i>	پراؤ	مڏي
cantonment (1)	چھاؤنی	چانوئي
captain (8)	کپتان	کپتان
cattle (2)	مویشی	دور
cave (3)	غار	غار
centre (10)	مرکز	وچ
China (6)	چین	چین
circle (3)	دائرہ	گول
citizen (9)	شہری (باشندہ)	(رہواسي)
college (1)	کالج	کاليج
conquer (10)	فتح کرنا	فتح ڪرڻ
conquest (10)	فتح	فتح
could (5) <i>past</i> of 'can'	سکا	سگھڻ
countryside (1)	زمین کا نظارہ	زمین جو ڏيک يا نظارو
cover <i>vb.</i> (1)	ڈھکنا	ڍڪڻ
crowd (8)	مجمع	انبوه
cub (3)	بچہ (جانور کا)	ٻچو (جانور جو)

death (9)	موت	موت
desert <i>n.</i> (10)	ریگستان	رڻ ڀت
destroy (10)	تباہ کرنا	ناس ڪرڻ
diamond (5)	هیرا	هیرو
disappear (6)	غائب هونا	گم ٿيڻ
dress <i>vb.</i> (8)	کپڙے پہنا	ڪپڙا ٻائڻ
dust <i>n.</i> (9)	خاک	مٽي
dusty (9)	خاک آلود	مٽي لڳل
enemy (3)	دشمن	دشمن
enter (1)	داخل هونا	داخل ٿيڻ
ever after (6)	اسکے بعد هميشه	ان کان پوءِ سدائين
example (10)	مثال	مثال
fast <i>n.</i> (10)	روزہ	روزو
fight <i>n.</i> (3)	لڙائي	لڙائي، ويڙهه
follow (5)	پيچھا کرنا	پٺيان ٻوڻ، پوئواري ڪرڻ
forgive (8)	معاف کرنا	معاف ڪرڻ
forgiveness (8)	معافي	معافي
fort (1)	قلعہ	قلعو
frightened (3)	خوف زدہ (ڏر گئے)	ڊنل، ڊچي ويو
gamble <i>vb.</i> (10)	جوا کھيلنا	جوا ڪرڻ
gateway (1)	پھاڻڪ	ڦاٽڪ
giant (5)	ديو	ديو
go on (doing something) (9)	جاری رکھنا	جاری رکڻ
God (10)	خدا	خدا

god (10)	دیوتا	دیوتا
goddess (10)	دیوی	دیوی
gold (6)	سونہ	سونہ
golden (6)	سونے کا ، طلائی	سونہ
grassy (9)	گھاس والا	گاہ وارو
great (3)	بڑا (عظیم)	وڈو (عظیم)
grey (3)	خاکی	خاکی
guard vb. (1)	حفاظت کرنا	سپال کرڻ
guest (1)	مہمان	مہمان
Guide n. (3)	گائیڈ	گائیڈ
Hajj (10)	حج	حج
hate vb. (10)	نفرت کرنا	تکارڻ
heap n. (5)	ڈھیر	ڈیگ
help n. (3)	مدد	مدد
Hindu n. (8)	ہندو	ہندو
history (9)	تاریخ	تاریخ
holy (10)	پاک (حضرت) سگورو	پاک (حضرت)
honest (10)	امین (ایماندار)	سچو (ایماندار)
hunt vb. (3)	شکار کرنا	شکار کرڻ
idol (10)	بت	بت
if conj. (7)	اگر	جیکڈھن
important (9)	اہم	مکیہ
India (8)	ہندوستان	ہندوستان
Indian (8)	ہندوستانی	ہندوستانی
Islam (10)	اسلام	اسلام
jealous (6)	حاسد	حاسد ، ساڑیل

joke <i>n.</i> (3)	مذاق	چرچو
Jungle (3)	جنگل	جهنگ ، پیلو
kind <i>adj.</i> (3)	مہربان (نیک)	مہربان (سنو)
king (6)	بادشاہ	بادشاہ
kite (3)	چیل	سرڻ
lamp (5)	لیمپ (چراغ)	بتي
law (1)	قانون	قانون ، قاعدو
leader (3)	سردار	سردار
life (lives) (8)	زندگی	حیاتی
limb (7)	بازو	عضو ، پانه
mad (6)	پاگل	چریو
magic <i>n.</i> (5)	جادو	جادو
magic <i>adj.</i> (5)	جادو کا	جادوء جو
magician (5)	جادو گر	جادو گر
maker (9)	بانی	ناھیندڙ ، بڻائيندڙ
marbles (9)	گولیوں کا کھیل	چڌي راند
marry (6)	شادی کرنا	شادي ڪرڻ
master (6)	مالک	مالڪ
mean <i>vb.</i> (10)	مطلب هونا	مطلب هجڻ
meeting <i>n.</i> (3)	جلسہ	جلسو
merciful (10)	رحم دل	رحمدل
message (10)	پیغام	نیاپو
mistress (6)	مالکہ	مالڪيائي
Mogul (8)	مغل	مغل
mud (1)	گارا (مٹی)	گارو (مٹی)
Muslim (8)	مسلمان	مسلمان

needle (4)	سوئي	سئي
nest n. (7)	گھونسل	آکيرو
obey (5)	حڪم مانا	حڪم مڃڻ
oil n. (5)	تيل	تيل
opposite prep. (4)	ڪي سامهه	جي سامهون
order n. (5)	حڪم	حڪم
ordinary (8)	معمولي	معمولي - رواجي
ornament n. (10)	زيور	زيور
own adj. (3)	اپنا	پنهنجو
pain (3)	تڪليف	تڪليف
palace (6)	محل	محلات
panther (3)	تيندو	واکها
pass vb. (1)	گزرنا	لنگهڻ
peace be upon him (10)	صل الله عليه وسلم صلي الله عليه وسلم	
peep of day (7)	سبح ايزندي (شعر) دن نڪلي (نظم ميں)	
permission (1)	اجازت	موڪل
person (8)	شخص	ماڻهو -
pillow (6)	تڪيه	وهاڻو
pleasant (2)	خوش گوار	وڻندڙ
pray (10)	دعا گهرڻ عبادت دعامانگنا-عبادت	
prayers (10)	ڪرنا	ڪرڻ
preach (10)	نماز	نماز
present n. (5)	تبليغ ڪرنا	پرچار ڪرڻ
prince (5)	تحفه	سوکڙي
	شهزاده	شهزادو

princess (5)	شہزادی	شہزادی
Prophet (10)	رسول کریم	رسول کریم
Ramazān (10)	رمضان	رمضان
religion (10)	مذہب	مذہب
rescue <i>vb.</i> (3)	نجات دلانا	چڈائڻ
rest <i>vb.</i> (3)	آرام کرنا	آرام کرڻ
rifle <i>n.</i> (1)	رائفل (بندوق)	(بندوق) رائفل
roof (2)	چہت	چت
rub <i>vb.</i> (5)	ملنا	مہٹڻ
ruby (5)	لعل	لعل
rude (10)	گستاخ	کھرو، گستاخ
save (8)	بچانا	بچائڻ
Scout <i>n.</i> (3)	اسکاؤٹ	اسکاؤٹ
serve (8)	خدمت کرنا	خدمت کرڻ
shoulder (1)	کندھا	کلھو
shout <i>vb.</i> (5)	چیخنا - چلانا	رڙ کرڻ
Shudra (8)	شودر (نیچ ذات)	شؤر (گھت ذات)
skin <i>n.</i> (3)	کھال	کل
skin <i>vb.</i> (3)	کھال اتارنا	کل لاهڻ
slave <i>n.</i> (5)	غلام	بانھو
snake (3)	مائیپ	نانگ
soldier (1)	سپاہی	سولجر (سپاہی)
spoil <i>vb.</i> (9)	خراب کرنا	خراب کرڻ
cricket stump (9)	اسٹمپ	اسٹمپ
suddenly (5)	اچانک	اوچتو
sunset (10)	غروب آفتاب	سج لٹو

swing <i>n.</i> (2) (8)	حرکت، جھولا	پینگھ
sword (8)	تلوار	تلوار
tailor <i>n.</i> (4)	درزی	درزی
territory (1)	علاقہ	علاقو
thick (1)	موٹی	ٹلھی
thread <i>n.</i> (4)	تاگا	ڈاگو
tiger (3)	چیتا	چیتو
tower <i>n.</i> (1)	مینار	منارو
tribal (1)	قبائلی	قبائلی
tribe (1)	قبیلہ	قبیلو
trunk (8)	سونڈ	سونڈ
truthful (10)	صادق، سچا	سچار، سچو
turban (8)	پگڑی	پتکو
tusk (8)	ہاتھی دانت	ہاتھی جو ڈند
ugly (6)	بد شکل	کوجھو
university (1)	یونیورسٹی (دارالعلوم)	یونیورسٹی
upon (1)	اوپر	مٹی
war (10)	جنگ	جنگ
watch <i>vb.</i> (4)	دیکھنا	ڈسٹ
wine (10)	شراب	شراب
wing <i>n.</i> (3)	بازو (اڑانے والا)	پر، کنب
wolf (3)	بھیریا	بگھڑ
wonderful (5)	عجیب	عجیب
wood-cutter (3)	لکڑھارا	کانیر
world (3)	دنیا	دنیا
worship (10)	ہوجنا	ہوچن
writer (3)	لکھنے والا (مصنف)	لیکے

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